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Issued 28-9-28]

VOL. XLIII. No. 5.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

Saturday, the 8th September 1928

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MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1928

Price, 2 annas.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 8th September 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kenneth Kay, Mr.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Luker, Mr. A. T.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar, Bahadur K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Mr. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramunni Menon, Diwan Bahadur K.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam Swami, Mr. A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. W. E.
Soundara Pandya Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

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I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Land Revenue

Hearing of objections to rough pattas of Narikombu village.

* 225 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether he has received the report referred to in the answer to question No. 1460 answered on 25th January 1928, regarding the hearing of objections to rough pattas of Narikombu village, and whether it will be placed on the Council table?

A.—Yes. The following papers [a] are laid on the table:—

(1) Board's Endorsement No. F. 678/28, dated 13th February 1928.

(2) Official Memorandum No. 84-E/28-2, dated 28th February 1928.

(3) Board's Endorsement No. F. 1523/28, dated 20th March 1928.

Mr K. R. KARANT:—"With reference to paragraph 3 of the Appendix on page 544, may I ask why the sketches of resurvey fields are not required for preferring objections, considering that rough pattas contain only survey numbers, and it is impossible to file objections without finding out from the sketches whether certain lands have been included or excluded?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Rough pattas relate to registration, Sir, while the sketches relate to the boundaries of land. I do not understand what the hon. Member's point is."

Mr. K. R KARANT:—"It is stated here 'sketches of resurvey fields are not required for preferring objections to rough pattas." I want to know how objections could be filed correctly, considering that rough pattas contain only survey numbers and it is impossible to find out whether certain lands belonging to a particular owner are included or not, without comparing the new sketches with the old ones?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir; but the owner can do that later after the receipt of the survey notice."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"It is impossible for us to submit objections unless we have an idea of the resurvey sketches."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"When you get your resurvey sketch, objection may be made under the Survey Act; that is my point."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"What is the use then of filing objection to rough pattas?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The rough patta is to show whether the land is in one's name or not; and it is not for showing what the exact limits of the land are."

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 544–546 infra.

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Collection of back assessments in the villages of South Kanara.

* 226 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount collected in respect of back assessments and cesses and site values in the various villages of the resurveyed areas of South Kanara; and

(b) the amounts that have been levied but remain to be collected?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government do not have the figures asked for. Should it be decided to proceed with the collection of these sums and not to refund them, a report will be called for.

Adjournment of cases granted by the Deputy Tahsildar at Panemangalore Camp.

* 227 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many ryots made applications in writing requesting time to be granted to them to file objections to rough pattas before the Deputy Tahsildar of Settlement at his Panemangalore camp held in December 1927 in respect of the various villages which he had posted for objections at the said camp, on the ground that they had not had sufficient time to obtain copies of plans, or for short or insufficient notice or on similar grounds; and

(b) in how many of such cases he granted adjournments?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are informed that there was one petition requesting adjournment on the ground that the objections could not be stated without obtaining certified copies of the re-survey plans and that the request was refused. The Government have no information about the number of applications for adjournment preferred on other grounds. Applications for adjournment have hitherto been refused by the Special Deputy Tahsildars on the ground that such adjournments would disorganize their programme. Instructions have since been issued for the grant of adjournments in cases in which the rough pattas were not delivered in time to enable the ryots to represent their objections on the date specified.

Legislation to prevent fragmentation of wet lands.

* 228 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the fragmentation of wet lands has gone to such an extent that the strips of land have grown too narrow to allow free ploughing;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring in any legislation to put a stop to such fragmentation; and if so, when;

(c) whether there is any minimum extent beyond which the fragmentation ought not to go; and

(d) whether Government have ascertained what kind of legislation was introduced in the Punjab in this matter, and what effect it had on the people there and whether they would place the materials collected on the table of the House?

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A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The hon. Member is referred to Chapter V of the "Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India" which contains the most recent information on the subject of his questions. No proposals for legislation in Madras are at present under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" May I know if this was one of the subjects considered at the Collectors' conference held recently ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid it cannot be allowed to be put as a supplemental question."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHRTTIYAR :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that in Baroda an experiment in fragmentation has been successfully tried ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am extremely interested to hear that an experiment in fragmentation has been tried."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are the Government aware of the experiment and are they taking any interest in following that ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I take it, Sir, that the hon. Member wishes to inform Government that the experiment in consolidation of holdings is taking place in Baroda."

Mr. MAHAMUD SCHAMNAD :—" Are the Government aware that people —that is, petty landholders—are against any consolidation of small holdings ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I believe there is considerable difference of opinion on the point."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government consider it necessary at all to bring in some kind of legislation in this matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There has been no decision on that point so far."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" The answer says : 'No proposals for legislation in Madras are at present under the consideration of Government.' Clause (*b*) of the question asks whether there is a proposal for legislation to put a stop to fragmentation. Has this question been under the consideration of Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The first difficulty in the matter is to ascertain the facts regarding fragmentation."

Survey

Re-survey in South Kanara.

*229 *Q*.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how far the re-survey has been carried on in South Kanara and how far it is proposed or decided to extend it further ;

(*b*) whether complaints have been received in connexion with the re-survey done in the Kasaragod taluk, and if so, in what respects ;

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(c) whether Mr. Firth, the acting Director of Survey, was deputed to inquire into the complaints and what recommendations he has made;

(d) whether Revenue and Settlement officers have been collecting back assessments on the basis of re-survey; if so, how much has been collected, and from which class of lands;

(e) whether Government have received any representation from the South Kanara Landholders' Association and from the ryots concerned for suspending the collection of revenue; and

(f) what steps Government have taken or are going to take thereon?

A.—(a) Re-survey has been carried out in the villages other than the Kumeri villages of the old Kasaragod taluk. The Government have ordered the re-survey of the Kumeri villages in the Kasaragod taluk. The question whether a re-survey is necessary in the other taluks of the South Kanara district is engaging the attention of the Government.

(b) Yes. Complaints have been received in respect of the following:—

(1) Inclusion of channel bunds in porambokes.
(2) Levy of back assessment and collection of land value on excess areas found at the re-survey.
(3) Issue of joint pattas and clubbing of fields.
(4) Wrong demarcations.
(5) Demarcation of Kumki.
(6) Omission of names in Mulgeni patta.
(7) Resurvey charges.
(8) Village boundary survey.

(c) Yes. The recommendations of the Director of Survey are referred to in the order recently issued by the Government on the subject. A copy of the order has been sent to the Honorary Secretary, South Kanara Landholders' Association.

(d) Yes. The Government have no information about the amount collected.

(e) Yes.

(f) The Board of Revenue has been requested to issue instructions to the Special Settlement officer not to levy back assessment nor to collect the value of the land in cases of excess area. The Government have also issued orders that the amounts (if any) already collected on that account should be refunded.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"May I enquire whether the experimental re-survey has not been made in certain villages of the Kumeri and Mangalore taluks outside the old Kasaragod taluk? I find from a report recently issued by the Settlement officer that about twenty villages in those taluks have been re-surveyed experimentally."

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"I would not say that the number is so large; but certain villages were experimentally re-surveyed in order to enable a decision to be come to as to whether the whole taluk should be re-surveyed or not."

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Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (c), whether the order passed by the Government refers to all the points raised in the answer to clause (b) or only to the first one."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, all the points are included, Sir."

Village Establishments

Number of suspended village monigars in Polur taluk.

* 230 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table a statement showing the number of village monigars in Polur taluk, North Arcot district, who were suspended for slackness in collection work during the last kist season ; and

(ii) to state—

(a) in how many cases appeals were preferred to the Collector and how many of them were allowed ;

(b) whether it is a fact that when appeals were allowed, the Collector of North Arcot declined to grant the monigar appellants the salaries due to them for the period of suspension although he found the orders of suspension unjust and untenable ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the monigars of Edapparai, Mambut, Modaiyur and Tirusur, who had shown nil balances by the first week of May, were kept under suspension in the month of July after the fasli year was over for alleged slackness in collection work ?

A.—(i) & (ii) (a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information on the subject of these questions and no representation has reached them on the subject. As it is open to any village officer who considers himself unjustly treated to make representations to higher authority, the Government do not propose to call for a report in the matter.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are the Government aware that several village officers had to borrow heavily from professional money-lenders to find the money for kist, owing to the unsympathetic attitude of the Collector towards the village officers and their fear of dismissal ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Grant of allowance to karnams attending taluk offices.

* 231 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of the grant of allowances to karnams attending taluk offices has been finally settled ; and

(b) if it has been settled, from what date and at what rates the Government propose to pay such allowances ?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The question has not yet been finally settled as the financial results of the recent restoration of village officers have not yet been finally worked out.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, in view of the fact that this question has been hanging fire for a number of years, whether the Government will expedite the matter in such a manner as to make it possible for a provision being made in the next budget for these allowances ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Every possible step is being taken to expedite the matter ; but as far as we have got figures—the figures are not final but are only provisional—they show that an excess of one lakh has been incurred instead of a saving, so that the prospects of finding any savings for this purpose are very remote."

Alleged hardships of the karnams in shrotriyam villages.

* 232 *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether complaints have been received by Government that as in shrotriyam villages only one menial is allowed to serve under the karnam direct, the karnam's work is felt heavy and difficult ; and

(*b*) whether the Government have considered the necessity of giving one more vetti to the karnam at least in villages where there is tirvaijasti and faslijasti cultivation ?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.
(*b*) Such cases are governed by the rules framed under section 32 of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Act.

Arms and Explosives

Issue of licences to village magistrates in Cuddapah district.

* 233 *Q.*—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any village magistrates in Cuddapah district have been refused licences under the Arms Act on the basis of the recommendations of the Police, and if so, how many ; and

(*b*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of granting licences free of charge to village magistrates who have to pass through jungles for remitting collections to the sub-treasury ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.
(*b*) So far as the Government are aware village magistrates do not usually escort in person remittances made under their orders. The Government do not think any such grant of free licences is called for.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" In answer to clause (*b*), it is stated that 'village magistrates do not usually escort in person remittances.' I want to know whether the responsibility for the safety of the remittances rests with them."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir."

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Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" May I know, then, if it is not necessary to give them licences, so that when they have to pass through forests, they may guard the remittances ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am afraid I should be intruding on my hon. Friend's subject."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " There is no necessity at all."

Criminal Tribes

Action taken on the resolution regarding the transfer of the Kallar reclamation work to Revenue authorities.

*234 Q.—Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what action the Government have taken or propose to take with regard to the resolution lately passed in the Council on 27th February 1928 that the Kallar reclamation work at Tanjore may be transferred to the Revenue authorities from the Police Department ?

A.—The Government have decided not to take any action as it is impracticable to give effect to the resolution.

Rajakumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" May I know the reason why the Government consider it impracticable to give effect to the resolution ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " The reasons why Government have not given effect to the resolution are mentioned in my speech during the debate."

Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" May I know why it is impracticable ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " I have given those reasons in my speech."

Depressed Classes

Alleged hardships of Villiyars in Chingleput district.

*235 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 252 answered on the 14th March 1927—

(*a*) whether the Government have received complaints that innocent persons belonging to the ' Villiyar ' class are still harassed in many villages in the Chingleput district by the village officers and police officers ; and

(*b*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of taking immediate steps to free those innocent persons from the hardships they suffer ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Are the Government aware that under the pretext of watching these people, they are being harassed even in the day time when they have to earn their bread ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— "I am not aware of it."

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Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" In view of the answer given on the 14th March 1927, may I ask the hon. Member to make enquiries ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " I do not remember what the question referred to by the hon. Member is. I shall just enquire."

Emigration

Labourers from Madras working in the Assam plantations.

*236 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the information which the Government possess regarding the number of coolies from Madras now working in the Assam plantations ;

(b) their conditions according to the latest information available to the Government ; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of sending a non-official deputation there to study and report on the conditions of Madras labourers there ; and if not, why not ?

A.—(a) The number of coolies working in the Assam plantations for the year ending 30th June 1926 was reported to be 53,615. During the year 1926–27, 11,376 persons were recruited. The Government have no information as to the actual numbers now working in the plantations.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government do not consider that there is any necessity at present to adopt the suggestion of the hon. Member.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (c) of the question, in view of the fact that there are more than half a lakh of labourers working in Assam plantations, may I know the reason why the Government do not consider it necessary to send a non-official deputation to study and report on the conditions of the labourers there ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " We cannot send a deputation to Assam unless there is reason to suspect that there is something wrong there."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Government have any means, through official agencies at least, of knowing the conditions of these labourers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Yes, we have."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Are the Government satisfied, Sir, that those conditions are such as not to call for any enquiry ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " The Government are satisfied, Sir."

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Government Press

Alleged dismissal of employees in the Government Press for trivial faults.

*237 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendent of the Government Press has made a statement to Government that fines are enforced when such cases justify, such as spoiling work, delay, loss of manuscripts, making a disturbance in the department, cheating, bad conduct, etc.; and

(b) whether, on the other hand, he has been summarily dismissing from service poor employees for trivial or no fault and, if so, why?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have no reason to suppose that men have been dismissed without cause.

Alleged dismissal of Purushottaman in the Government Press for irregular attendance.

*238 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Kuppu Rao and Ramachandran, readers in the Government Press, were served with one month's notice for irregular attendance;

(b) whether their notices were cancelled later on and they were retained in service;

(c) whether the services of a temporary reader, one Purushottaman, were on the other hand dispensed with for similar reasons, viz., irregular attendance; and

(d) if so, for what particular reasons?

A.—(a) & (b) No, only Kuppu Rao was given notice. The notice was subsequently cancelled and his services were re-engaged.

(c) Yes.

(d) His attendance continued to be irregular.

Sale of unserviceable machines in the Government Press.

*239 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendent, Government Press, sold some of the unserviceable machines in the Government Press to particular individuals instead of by auction; and

(b) if so, how many were thus sold and for what price since Mr. Gilbert became Superintendent and why?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Thirteen machines were sold for a sum of Rs. 6,557.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, why these unserviceable machines were sold to particular individuals instead of being auctioned publicly?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"For the past two years the Superintendent has stopped the auctions of unserviceable machines on account of bidders forming a ring and proper prices not being offered, with the result that several machines could not be disposed of."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member what the original cost of these 13 machines was when they were purchased?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"The book value of the machines came to Rs. 5,486-6-0 and the value realized by sale was Rs. 6,557. So, we have gained.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know the present market price of these machines; they were purchased for Rs. 5,000 and odd?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I do not know."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Does the hon. the Home Member mean by 'book value' the original purchase value?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Minus depreciation."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Has he satisfied himself that the depreciation has not been unduly inflated?"

The hon. Khan Badadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Government are thoroughly satisfied."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the reasons why tenders were not called for?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"It is not necessary to call for tenders in such cases."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know what the percentage of depreciation is?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I want notice, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member what prevented the Superintendent from sending these machines to Spencer's auction rooms where the best values are obtained, if he had no power to break up the ring of bidders, just as any other private individual does?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"The Superintendent has adopted a method by which the Government have gained."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether it is not the Superintendent of the Government Press that determines the value to be deducted on account of depreciation?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"The auditors are satisfied with regard to the depreciation."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether there was any notice of auction in this case? It is simply stated in the answer that

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'instead of auction' these machines were sold to particular individuals. I want to know whether any advertisement was made in the gazette or elsewhere about any auction being held for this purpose?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I have said, Sir, this method was adopted only during the last two years."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Was the sanction of Government obtained before a change in the method was resorted to?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I want notice, Sir."

11-15 a.m. Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, who are the particular individuals to whom these machines were sold?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have got a list of names, Sir. If my hon. Friend wants it, I shall read it. They are the British Army School of Education, Wellington; Messrs. T. M. Ratnasabhapathi Pillai & Sons, Mr. Heiniger, Madras, Mr. Brahmananda Rao, Mr. Ramaswami Chetti, Mr. Srikantayya, Mr. Nagabushana Mudaliyar, The Manager, City Printing Works, Royapetta, Messrs. Vinayagam & Co., Madras, and Mr. G. P. Moses, Nazareth."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether some of these machines bought here were sent to Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s auction rooms and sold for a higher price?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not know, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"It is a fact, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is there anything to compel Government to accept any bid, however low it may be?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government have nothing to do with it. The Superintendent does it. It is left to his discretion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know how these purchasers were got at?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"What happened was that as machines became out of order, people have applied to the Superintendent for them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know how the people came to know that the machines went out of order?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Superintendent might have put it on the notice board."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Was it done, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I should like to have notice, Sir."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Superintendent employed agents to find out those purchasers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware of it."

Labour

Employment of trained students in the Perambur Industrial School.

* 240 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government for the employment of the boys after they have left the Perambur Industrial School ?

A.—The Commissioner of Labour has been taking steps to secure employment for the boys and has placed some 18 boys in firms in Madras. He has recently stated that considerable difficulty is felt in the matter and has promised to submit proposals. They are awaited.

Police

Revision of the rules regarding the collection of subscription for police sports.

* 241 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the rules governing the collection and expenditure of subscriptions from the public in aid of the district police sports have been revised and if so, in what manner ?

A.—The question of revising the existing rules is under the consideration of Government.

Regulation of Betting and Gambling

Legislation to prohibit bucket shops.

* 242 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to introduce a Bill to prohibit bucket shops in the province ;

(*b*) if so, when ; and

(*c*) if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Bill is not yet ready and the Government are at present unable to say when exactly it will be introduced.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the reason for this extraordinary delay in introducing a Bill, which, I am sure, the Government realizes is very important and very urgent ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government are as anxious as the hon. Member that the Bill should be introduced at an early date. We had to refer the Bill after drafting to various officers of Government. That has been done, and it is now being examined by Government. I shall hurry it up."

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Central Record Office

Establishment list of the Central Record office.

*243 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to lay on the table a full list of the establishment in the Madras Curator of Records Office that was allowed to the predecessors of the late Mr. Cotton with the qualifications, duties and salaries of each one of the incumbents and also a complete list of the incumbents appointed during and after the time of Mr. Cotton and serving at present with their qualifications, duties and salaries?

A.—The Government have not the information and do not consider that the labour which would be involved in collecting it would be justified.

Duties of the Curator of the Central Record office.

*244 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the translation of Ananda Ranga Pillai's diary has been completed;

(*b*) if so, when was the work completed and what are the fresh duties assigned to and performed by the Curator ever since that date, apart from the editing of the transcripts of the old manuscript records;

(*c*) whether the Government have ever considered the fact that a whole-time officer as Curator is not required for carrying on the work of the Record Office; and

(*d*) whether the Government have considered the feasibility of leaving the work of the Record Office publications to be carried on under the supervision and guidance of a small local committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission with the Collector of Madras, University Professors of History and Economics and one or two experts in research and knowledge of records as members of the Committee and the ordinary duties of the Record Office being left in charge of a Superintendent?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Orders have been given to the Press for issue of the last volume on 27th August 1928.

The Curator has not been in charge of the translation and the question of assigning to the Curator any fresh duties does not therefore arise.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib:—"May I know whether it is a fact that the Curator has no other duties as a Curator beyond passing and initialling the proofs placed before him by four of his clerks in the office?

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"He has many other duties, Sir."

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Civil Justice

Modification of the Court Fees Act.

* 245 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend appointing a committee as promised by his predecessor in his speech in the Council on 16th March 1927 (vide page 249, volume 35 of Council Proceedings) to consider the modification of the Court Fees Act, if so, when;

(b) whether any such or similar proposals are before the Finance Committee or are intended to be placed before the said committee, if so, when; and

(c) whether the Government have before them any proposals or intend taking any steps for the reduction of court fees?

A.—(a) There is no such intention at present.

(b) No.

(c) The recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee for the amendment of the Court Fees Act are under consideration.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask why, while the predecessor of the present Law Member gave a definite undertaking that a committee would be appointed to consider the modification of the Court Fees Act, the Government now say that there is no such intention?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because there has been correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and this Government."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask, with reference to the answer to clause (c), by whom the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee are under consideration?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As I said, it is under correspondence between the Government of India and the local Government."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"If the correspondence is still going on, how can the hon. the Law Member now say that the intention of appointing a committee has been abandoned?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"'There is no such intention *at present.*' Because the intention can come into existence only after the correspondence is finished."

Sale of court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp vendors.

* 246 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken or intend taking with reference to the cut in the Demand for Stamps during the last budget debate to provide for sale of court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp vendors?

A.—The Government have called for a report on the subject from the Board of Revenue.

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Inspection reports on district munsifs' courts by the district judges.

*247 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any and if so which of the recommendations of the Civil Justice Delays Committee have been ordered to be adopted by the courts in the Presidency;

(*b*) whether the district judges have been ordered to note in their inspection reports of the courts of district munsifs if such recommendations are strictly followed in the latter;

(*c*) whether the inspection reports contain remarks relating to the observance or otherwise by the district munsifs of the recommendation of the Civil Justice Delays Committee; and

(*d*) whether any instances were brought to the notice of the Government or the High Court in which such recommendations have not been followed either by the district judges or by the munsifs?

A.—(*a*) The recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee for adoption by courts cover a very wide field. If the hon. Member will specify the recommendations, he will be furnished with the information desired.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) No instance has been brought to the notice of Government.

Criminal Justice

Alleged looting in Arkonam market.

*248 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in June last there was looting in the market at Arkonam;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any information as to the causes of the looting; if so, whether they were economic or were due to mere rowdyism;

(*c*) whether the District Magistrate inspected the locality and if so, how many days after the incident; and

(*d*) why there was delay on the part of the District Magistrate in inspecting the scene of looting and taking necessary steps in the matter?

A.—(*a*) Government are aware that a disturbance took place.

(*b*) Yes. The disturbance was due to rowdyism.

(*c*) Yes, after three days.

(*d*) The District Magistrate was on tour and inspected the spot as soon as it was practicable for him to do so. There was no avoidable delay.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that the District Magistrate received a telegram at 5 p.m. and yet did not stir out of the camp till 10 a.m. the next day, although a serious riot was taking place not hundreds of miles off?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The premises are wrong. The riot was not taking place. In fact, there was no riot at all."

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Then, why does the Government give the answer 'Government are aware that a disturbance took place'?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The answer says that there was only a *disturbance*."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is the hon. the Law Member aware that the sub-magistrate was reduced on account of this non-existing riot, if I may so put it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"There again the premises are wrong. The sub-magistrate was not reduced."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"What became of him?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"He was an acting man. After the disturbance, he was transferred to another place."

Forests

Development of the plywood and tea-chest industry.

*249 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps have been taken or are being taken to establish and develop the plywood and tea-chest industry from the woods available in the forests of this Presidency; and

(*b*) whether any officer of the Forest Department has been or is to be deputed to be trained for the industry, and if so, who?

A.—(*a*) The Government have sanctioned the proposal for the installation of an experimental three-ply plant in the Anamalais during 1928-29, and the question of purchasing the required machinery is engaging their attention.

(*b*) No.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—"In answer to clause (*a*), it is said, 'The Government have sanctioned the proposal for the installation of an experimental three-ply plant in the Anamalais.' May I know what the cost of this plant would be?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"As far as I remember, it is very nearly a lakh."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask whether this plant is for the benefit of the planters only?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"As far as I am aware, it is for the benefit of all."

Mr. T ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is there any proposal to buy the plant from any particular firm or to advertise for it openly in the various markets?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"In fact, the proposals are under the consideration of the Chief Conservator of Forests."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know the reason why an officer of the Forest Department is not going to be trained for the industry as answered in clause (*b*)? Will that not be profitable for the country?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I cannot give any reason, Sir."

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Alleged memorials from forest rangers for increase of pay.

* 250 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action has been taken on the memorial submitted by forest rangers for the increase of their salaries and allowances and the reminder sent by the Secretary of the Madras Forest Rangers' Association, dated 9th November 1927?

A.—They are still under the consideration of Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I inquire how long this matter will be under the consideration of Government? It has been very long already."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"As I submitted in connexion with a motion in this House, the whole forest policy is under the consideration of Government. When that is settled, this matter also will be settled."

Panchayat Courts

Abolition of the Panchayat Court in Perumbedu village.

*251 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received representations from the villagers of Perumbedu village in the Chingleput district, requesting the abolition of the Panchayat court in the village;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that there is a faction in the village between the Vanniyars and Adi-Dravidas and other caste Hindus;

(*c*) whether many of the original members of the Panchayat court have resigned their membership;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that after the above resignations the present Panchayat court consisted of only the President and his two brothers;

(*e*) whether the other members of the court since elected belong to the party of the President; and

(*f*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of abolishing the present court and constituting a new one?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.

(*f*) On the recommendation of the Collector of Chingleput orders were issued in May last directing the abolition of the Panchayat court at Perumbedu and the establishment of a village court in its stead.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*f*), has any action been taken in that direction since?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The answer, I believe, is complete, that 'on the recommendation of the Collector of Chingleput

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orders were issued in May last directing the abolition of the Panchayat court at Perumbedu and the establishment of a village court in its stead."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Has the court been established ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I cannot say whether the orders have been carried out by the Collector yet."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, why instead of ordering for another Panchayat court to be established they took the step of having a village court ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because the inhabitants of the locality do not want a panchayat court."

Education

Distribution of grants-in-aid to elementary schoolmasters in Ganjam district.

* 252 *Q.*—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) why grants-in-aid given to elementary schoolmasters have not yet been distributed in the district of Ganjam as usual;

(*b*) why full grants are not given to these schoolmasters; and

(*c*) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to avoid such delay and reduction of grants in future ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

Instruction in spinning and weaving in the elementary and secondary schools in Kurnool district.

* 253 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) in how many schools—

(i) secondary,

(ii) higher elementary,

(iii) lower elementary under the management of the District Board or the Taluk Boards or the Municipalities in the Kurnool district spinning and weaving are taught;

(*b*) what the capital expenditure on this branch of teaching comes to in the whole of the district; and

(*c*) what quantity of material was produced—

(i) as yarn; and

(ii) as cloth in these institutions during the year 1927–28 ?

A.—(*a*) As regards secondary schools, the information available with Government shows that weaving is taught in the Municipal Secondary school, Kurnool, and in the Municipal Secondary school and the Municipal Muhammadan Middle school, Nandyal.

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As regards elementary schools, the rules under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, permit the imparting of practical instruction with reference to the chief occupations of the locality subject to the condition that the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction is obtained to such instruction being given in standards below the fourth and that spinning if adopted by itself without provision for weaving should not be taught for more than four hours in a week. There is no information as to the number of elementary schools in the district in which instruction is imparted in spinning or weaving.

(*b*) & (*c*) The particulars required are not available.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and Education, with reference to clause (*a*), whether he will be pleased to get the information in regard to the number of schools in which spinning is taught and also in regard to the question whether any application was made to the Director of Public Instruction for exemption from the rule ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Exemption from which rule ? "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The rule that instruction in spinning must be confined to four hours in a week ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will call for the information and supply it to the hon. Member."

Scheme for the Imperial and Provincial Services in the Educational department.

* 254 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased (i) to place before the Council the scheme of Government for the Imperial and Provincial Services of the Educational department, and (ii) to state—

(*a*) what action Government have taken to provide for and compensate men in the Provincial Services who have acted long in the Imperial cadre ; and

(*b*) what provision Government have made or are going to make to encourage young men who have joined the Educational department after having undertaken the risk and spent lot of money in going abroad to better qualify themselves for work in the said department ?

A.—A scheme for the reorganization of the superior Educational Services is under formulation.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether there is any near prospect of the orders of Government being issued in regard to this matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot say when exactly orders will be issued on this question of reorganization of superior educational services because we have got to correspond both with the Secretary of State and the Government of India before issuing such orders."

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Teaching of agriculture in elementary schools.

*255 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the success of the attempt to teach horticulture in the Secondary Training School in Mangalore;

(*b*) whether horticulture is now taught in any of the elementary schools in the Presidency;

(*c*) whether some years back Agricultural Instructors were appointed in a few training schools and whether this experiment was given up after a short trial, and, if so, why; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of appointing agricultural graduates on the staff of the elementary training schools so as to give an agricultural bias to the teaching in elementary schools?

A.—(*a*) The manual training class in horticulture in the Government Training school, Mangalore, is reported to be working satisfactorily.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) Yes. It has been held that 'agriculture' as such should not be taught in elementary schools but that these schools should impart instruction in nature study or elementary rural science. Elementary school teachers undergoing training in training schools receive instruction in nature study; the subject is taught by a member of the staff of the training school and the employment of a separate agricultural instructor is not necessary for this purpose.

(*d*) No.

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (*c*) and (*d*), are the Government satisfied that the reply given is in consonance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I have not had the time yet to extensively peruse the report of the Royal Agricultural Commission."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"In answer to clause (*b*), they say the Government have no information. May I inquire why on such an important subject the Government cannot get the information?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"It is very difficult to get information on this point because the elementary schools are so many in number, spread over the whole Presidency."

Teaching of agriculture in middle schools.

*256 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to my question No. 829 (*b*) on 31st March 1927 regarding the teaching of agriculture in middle schools—

(*a*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has submitted proposals for imparting instruction in the elements of agriculture in selected higher elementary and middle schools in the Presidency; and

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(b) whether the Government propose to adopt the Punjab model of agricultural-bias and middle schools?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 41.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Rules for the determination of excepted and non-excepted temples.

*257 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have issued any, and if so what, instructions to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board to enable it to determine within a reasonable time and without waiting for disputes and decisions of courts, which are excepted temples and which are not?

A.—The question of simplifying the definition of 'excepted temple' in section 9 (5) of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, is engaging attention, but no instructions in the matter have yet been issued by Government to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

Exemption of Vysia institutions from the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

*258 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to exempt institutions managed by Vysias from the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act unconditionally or subject to conditions and if the latter, what conditions?

A.—The Government have informed the Hindu Religious Endowments Board that they will be prepared on the application of the trustees concerned to consider a partial exemption of the Sri Kanyaka-parameswari and Sri Nagareswara temples under the management of Vysyas, with due regard to the circumstances of each temple, from the operation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, whether the Government will extend the exemption, referred to in the answer to this question, on the basis of the cypres doctrine?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot answer this question immediately, because I should like to have notice of it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know in what connexion the Government conveyed this information to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board? Was it on the application of the trustees or was it on their own initiative?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"After my late Colleague Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar had met a deputation of gentlemen belonging to this community."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know how the Government proposes to exercise the statutory power vested in them of exemption, whether it is by previously informing the Religious Endowments Board that they will be

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prepared to consider certain cases recommended by them favourably, or whether they reserve their power until the recommendation of the Board is received and considered on its merits ?"

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN :—"If the Government feel that a good case has been made out by the people themselves, it is their duty to inform the Hindu Religious Endowments Board how they feel in the matter."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Is it not a fact that the Government have already received some applications from the persons concerned to consider a wholesale exemption ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Member is correct in his assumption."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I know, Sir, why the Government say that they will be prepared to consider a partial exemption ? Does this exemption also include the levy of contribution payable to the Board ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As this is a matter of administrative detail, I must ask for notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In view of the answer given that application was made for total exemption from the operation of Hindu Religious Endowments Act by some trustees, may I know whether the temple will be exempted from interference of the Board on the doctrine of cypres ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As I said, with regard to administrative details, if the hon. Members want to ask me supplementary questions, I must respectfully ask for notice."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"What is meant by 'partial exemption'?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Exemption from application of certain sections of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I know what those sections are ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Here again, it is a matter of detail, and I must ask for notice."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to lay on the table a statement on the matter, so that we need not wait till another meeting of the Council for this information ?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I know if this partial exemption also includes exemption from the levy of a contribution ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I believe the hon. Member is correct. But I would not vouch for the exactness of his assumption."

Amendments to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 259 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the proposals of the Religious Endowments Board for the amendment of Act II of 1927 have been considered ;

(b) what action the Government propose to take thereon; and

(c) when the comprehensive amendment of the Act is likely to be introduced into the Council?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 87.

Advances by Government to the Religious Endowments Board.

*260 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of loans so far advanced by the Government to the Religious Endowments Board;

(b) whether any portion of that has been recovered by the Government; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) Rs. 3,02,500.

(b) No.

(c) Until the Board realizes the arrears of contributions due to it, it is not in a position to repay.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to clause (a) of this question, may I know the purposes for which these loans were advanced, whether they were particularly for the salaries of the Commissioners and their travelling allowances?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe these advances were made at the time of my predecessor in office,—I mean the predecessor of the gentleman who was last in this office—for the carrying on of the work of this Board."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister how long the department has been in existence, and whether advances are still being made?"

11-30 a.m. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Since I took charge of this particular portfolio, no advance has been made."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the good work that is being done by the Board and in view of the difficulties encountered by them in realising the arrears of contribution, will the Government be pleased to waive their right to recover the whole amount?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The matter will have to be considered before any definite answer could be given."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Apart from considering the question of writing off, has Government taken any steps to collect these loans from the Religious Endowments Board from the time of the advance up to this moment?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have said in the answer itself that the Board's financial condition has not been such as to make them repay the advances so far made."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am asking a question. Has the Government taken any steps or has it not taken any steps to recover this amount from the Board?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Government has taken this step, i.e., they have asked the Board whether it would be able to pay the contribution in the near future. The Board have explained that they are not in a position to do so."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Did they request the Government to write off the advance ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"This question is being considered but I cannot say what conclusions would be arrived at."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I did not ask for the conclusions of the Government. Did they ask the Government to write off the amount ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I believe the hon. Gentleman is right in his assumption."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know what proportion of the contributions have been paid so far ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That again is a matter of administrative detail for which I want notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the answer to (c), may I know if the Government expects that the Board will not be in a position to pay until all the arrears are realized or whether they propose to make this the first charge on such arrears of contribution or on such concurrent contributions which may be realized by the Board ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Till a decision as to the question of the repayment of these loans is arrived at, I certainly think that ought to be the first charge on the Board."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Since the members of this Board draw as pay Government money, may I know if they will be considered as Government servants and also if the rules applicable to Government servants will be equally applicable to them ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am taken by surprise by this question and I must ask for notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"In view of the supplementary answer to my last supplemental question, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to impress upon this Board that the repayment of this loan shall be their first charge ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Government have repeatedly informed the Board of this fact."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether any portion of the advance has been returned so far and, if so, what amount ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The answer to (b) answers the question."

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Excise

Excise revenue in the Ceded districts.

*261 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many shops were reduced after the Excise Advisory Committee was formed in each of the four Ceded districts; and what are the rentals the Government lost thereby;

(b) whether there were any shops newly started after the Excise Committees were formed and what is their rental value;

(c) whether it is a fact that generally the rental of the previous year is the upset price for the ensuing year; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to give a tabular statement of the Excise revenue of the Ceded districts for the last 5 years?

A.—(a) & (b) Information regarding the number of shops closed will be found in Statement B appended to the Excise Administration Reports. Regarding their rentals, the Government have not the information. They have called for a report.

(c) No. The upset price is fixed at the discretion of the selling officer. The previous year's rental is taken into consideration but is by no means the most important factor.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Imperial Return No. 1 appended to the Annual Excise Administration Reports which have been published.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"May I know if the report will be laid on the table after receipt."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Yes."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to (c), may I ask the Government to increase these rentals progressively with a view to the ultimate attainment of the goal of prohibition?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"That is one of the ways in which prohibition is said to have been worked out; how far this work is effective remains yet to be seen."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know if that is the policy of the present Minister?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"In that respect the policy of the Government has not been changed."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"What is the percentage of cases in which the upset price has been fixed lower than the last year's rentals during the last three years, if any?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Notice."

Postponement of toddy sales by the Rajampet divisional officer.

*262 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajampet Divisional Officer postponed toddy sales because he did not get bidders according to his expectation;

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(*b*) whether there is any rule to the effect that unless certain prescribed amount is realized from excise auctions the sales must either be postponed or re-held ; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to make rules regarding the tapping and control of sweet juice ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have not the information.

(*b*) The sales are in the first instance provisional and the Collector has power under condition V to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. If there is obvious combination and if no genuine bids are being received the selling officer may adjourn the sales.

(*c*) The necessary rules have already been made. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the notification published on page 1207 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th June 1916, and to the notification No. 211 published on pages 1170–71 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st July 1928.

Town-planning

Strengthening of the staff of the Town-planning department.

* 263 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any, and if so, what action has been taken in the light of the suggestions made by me on 26th March 1928, to strengthen the staff of the Town-planning department ; and

(*b*) whether the department or the Government have any, and if so, what proposals thereto ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask the hon. Minister to expedite the consideration so that some effective steps might be taken before framing the next year's budget ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" We have asked for proposals and we are expecting them."

Agriculture

Experiments in the eradication of prickly-pear.

*264 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the results of the experiments so far carried out for the eradication of prickly-pear ?

A.—No experiments have been so far carried out for the eradication of prickly-pear.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is the hon. Member aware that experiments have been carried on in connexion with the utilization of prickly-pear into manure ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" As it is, the question is not clear whether it refers to the Local Government or the Government of India or foreign countries."

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether Government have any proposals in respect of this ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" None, at present."

Bulletins published by the Agricultural and Industries departments.

* 265 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the bulletins or journals relating to Agriculture—Industries and Fisheries—published by the Development Department in order to advertise and popularize the products of Government industries, and to enlighten the public about the progress in their research work ?

A.—No bulletin or journal is issued by the Development Department but departments under its control issue publications such as bulletins, leaflets, calendars, etc., embodying the results of their research or other work carried out A list of the various publications issued by the Agricultural, Industries and Fisheries departments is placed in the Council Library.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know why no journal is published by the Industries department to encourage the various industries ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Now that a suggestion is made, it will be considered."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is any progress made, Sir ? "

Buildings

Construction of residential quarters near the settling tanks of Kurnool water-works.

* 266 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether proposals have been made by the Collector of Kurnool that residential quarters should be built for district officers on a low-lying site adjoining the settling tanks of the Kurnool water-works ;

(b) whether the Government have passed any orders thereon ; and

(c) if they have not—

(i) whether they would take expert sanitary opinion as to the effect such buildings may have on the town's water-supply ;

(ii) whether they would depute an engineer from outside the district to examine if the Government cannot easily and more economically acquire first rate bungalows in preference to undertaking large building programmes ?

A.—(a) Yes, but the Government have no reason to think that the site is unsuitable as it was selected by the Collector after personal inspection with the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer.

(b) Final orders have not yet been passed.

(c) (i) The Board of Revenue has been asked to take steps to have the site approved by the site committee of which the local Health Officer is a member.

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(ii) No. The privately-owned residences now occupied by the Collector, the District Judge and the District Superintendent of Police are reported to be not worth acquiring and the Government see no reason to differ from this opinion of the local officers.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know when the inspection of the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer took place, what is the distance from the site to the settling tanks of the Kurnool water-supply scheme and who was the officer that made the particular report?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I think the executive engineer has made the report. I will let the hon. Member know the date later on."

Allotment of portions in official residences for receiving visitors.

*267 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to furnish a list of the residences of officers in which portions have had to be set aside by the officers concerned for the reception of the official and non-official visitors visiting them on business and in which consequently a portion of the capital cost thereof has had to be written off?

A.—A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer (General, Roads and Buildings).

Addition of sanitary and other fittings to official residences.

*268 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to furnish—

(*a*) a list of the official residences to which sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings, respectively, were added within the last three years together with the cost thereof; and

(*b*) the rent to which such buildings were liable before the additions and the rent they became liable to subsequently?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The particulars have been called for from the Chief Engineer.

Officers who have been granted rent-free accommodation.

*269 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the officers or the classes of officers who have been granted rent-free accommodation or who have been excused wholly or partially the payment of the rent due by them within the last three years together with the reasons for the same?

A.—A statement [a] is laid on the table.

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a Printed as appendix II on pages 547–571 infra.

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Purchase of Mangalore tiles by Government.

*270 Q.—Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the estimates prepared by the Public Works Department for works involving the use of Mangalore tiles, provision is made for the use of those made only by a few of the manufacturers;

(b) if so, who those manufacturers are; and

(c) the reasons for their selection in preference to others?

A.—The Government understand that in the Madras city no particular make of Mangalore tiles is specified in the estimates for works but that the Executive Engineers select the best type available in the market which conforms to the Public Works Department specification and stands the absorption test. There is no information as to the practice prevailing in the mufassal but there is no reason to suppose that it is different from that followed in the city.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Has the hon. Minister satisfied himself that the practice obtaining in the mufassal is or is not different?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Certainly, I will."

Co-operative Societies

Execution of decrees by the Co-operative department.

*271 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints that much difficulty is felt by the Co-operative Department in the matter of executing their decrees as the Revenue Department refuse to execute more than 40 decrees in a year in each taluk;

(b) whether they have received any representation that unless powers of destraint are given to the co-operators themselves, the chances of satisfactory collections will be few; and

(c) whether the Government propose contemplating to amend the Co-operative Societies Act in such a way as to give powers to the office-bearers of unions and federations to distrain the property of the defaulters?

A.—(a) No such complaints have been received by Government.

(b) No.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government just now.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is the hon. Minister aware that in every annual co-operative conference held in this province and in the provincial conferences this request is being repeatedly made?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know if this subject was discussed in the last collectors' conference and if so, what the conclusions were?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The conclusions are that the practice in other provinces must be enquired into."

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Industries

Grazing facilities in Cuddapah district.

*272 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer to clause (vii) of my question No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of affording grazing facilities has been considered; and

(b) what action the Government propose to take in that direction?

A.—From a report recently received from the Director of Industries it appears that unreserves in the district are gradually diminishing and that the only places where grazing areas can be found are in the Forest Panchayat reserves. The panchayats may allow the grazing of sheep though not of goats in their reserves. The Director's report is under consideration.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"In view of the answer given, may I know what provision the Government propose to make for the grazing of goats in order to develop the woollen industry?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The Director's report is under consideration."

Encouragement to the Malas in spinning and weaving.

*273 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer on Cottage Industries at page 1 of his report regarding Kurnool district that 'spinning and weaving are the mainstay of the Malas during the summer seasons'—

(a) what steps are being taken by the Government to equip the members of this community for the work in a more efficient manner; and

(b) whether the Government propose to investigate into the possibilities of a scheme of technical education for the children of this community with free boarding so as to include agriculture, spinning and weaving?

A.—(a) & (b) The formulation of measures connected with the betterment of the spinning and weaving industry will be deferred till the survey of all the districts in the Presidency is completed and the Special Officer's final report is received.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know what the reason is for deferring the consideration of this problem until the receipt of the final report?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"To have a comprehensive scheme for the whole Presidency, if possible."

Action taken on the recommendations for the improvements of the processes of the dyeing of yarns for carpets in Kurnool district.

*274 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 8 of his report regarding the

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Kurnool district, that a demonstrator who can examine the current processes of the dyeing of yarns for cotton carpets and teach methods by which the quality can be improved without raising the cost of production would be of great service--

(a) whether the Government have considered the suggestion contained therein; and

(b) what action they propose to take accordingly.

A.—A practical dyer who was sent to Kurnool and Nandyal has already carried out the necessary demonstration there. The Director of Industries proposes to send another demonstrator to do similar work in Koilkuntla.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" In how many centres did the expert display his skill and how many people attended such displays?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Introduction of narrow tape-weaving in Kurnool and Nandyal.

* 275 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 9 of his report regarding Kurnool district, that it would be a distinct gain to introduce narrow tape-weaving to the Muhammadan and Dudekula communities of Kurnool and Nandyal who are engaged in tape-making—

(a) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to investigate into the matter; and

(b) if so, what those steps are?

A.—The matter was investigated but the proposal was dropped as it was reported that weaving of tape was not a very remunerative occupation and that there was no certainty that small manufacturers would be able to produce tape at economic price and in quantity and quality suited to Government requirements.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if a report was sent and, if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir, I will consider."

Free removal of reeds for mat-weaving in Kurnool district.

* 276 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 13 of his report regarding mat-weaving in Kurnool district—

(a) whether the Government have considered his suggestion that the removal of the reeds may be permitted free of charge; and

(b) if they have, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on the same?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Director of Industries is corresponding with the Collector of the district in the matter. His report is awaited.

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Report by the Industries Department on making block-glass in Kurnool district.

* 277 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 14 of his report regarding Kurnool district that a previous detailed investigation on the subject of manufacturing block-glass was specially conducted by the Industries Department which resulted in a finding that it was past redemption, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to lay on the table of this House the report that was prepared at the time by the Industries Department on the question?

A.—The report of the Director of Industries with the Government Order thereon No. 1672, Development, dated 29th September 1924 [a], which was made available to the public is now placed on the table of the House.

State aid to manufacture of bangles at Dhone.

* 278 Q.—Mr G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 14 of his report regarding Kurnool district that the manufacturer of bangles at Dhone is prepared to start making block-glass if facilities are given him to obtain cheap fuel—

(*a*) whether the Government propose further to investigate into the chances of developing the manufacture of block-glass in the Kurnool district at Dhone or thereabouts; and

(*b*) what assistance they have proposed to give to the one manufacturer who is likely to take it up in earnest?

A.—(*a*) In view of the results of the investigation published in 1924, the Government have at present no intention of taking up any further investigation; but the question will be further considered if the ceramic survey, proposals for conducting which are under consideration, leads to the discovery of suitable raw materials nearer home wherewith block-glass could be manufactured locally. In the meantime enquiries are being made to find out whether glass blocks could be obtained from any existing central factory, e.g., in the United Provinces, for distribution to local workers in bangles.

(*b*) The Government do not consider that anything can be done at present for this manufacturer.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know who has been deputed for making a survey of bangles? Is there any suitable man at present to do that work?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"No such proposal has yet been made."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"With reference to paragraph 8 of the Appendix and the remark about the extreme conservatism of the workers and their lack of education, may I know whether any attempt was made to get these men together and work it?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

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a Printed as Appendix III on pages 571–575 infra.

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Reduction in the freight charges for Puliki wood from Singareni collieries.

* 279 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the recommendation made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 17 of his report on slate industry in Kurnool district that a reduction in the rate of freight for Puliki wood that is imported from the Singareni collieries should be made, what steps the Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

A.—The Director reports that he addressed those engaged in the industry to furnish certain particulars as a preliminary to addressing the railway administration and that those particulars have not yet been furnished to him. On receipt of the information, he proposes to address the railway administration.

Prospects of the paper pulp industry in Kurnool district.

* 280 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 19 of his report regarding Kurnool district, that "bamboos are produced in enormous quantities in the forests and the question of utilizing the pulp and other forest products for the purposes of cottage industries may be considered"—

(a) whether the Government have further examined or propose further examining the chances of the paper pulp industry in this district; and

(b) if they have examined, what the results are?

A.—(a) No further examination is at present contemplated.
(b) Does not arise.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know why no further examination is at present contemplated?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Because there is no paper mill at present."

Investigations into the bamboo work industry in Kurnool district.

* 281 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 18 of his report regarding Kurnool district that the 'Medars' seem to be skilful enough to learn the manufacture of any other fancy articles (than the cots, cradles, and boxes they are used to make) if they are taught, whether the Government propose to investigate into the special industry of bamboo work and take such measures as will adequately educate the Medars?

A.—No special investigation is proposed at present.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know why no investigation is proposed at present?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Notice."

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Alleged memorials from the share-holders of the Carnatic Paper Mills.

* 282 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether largely signed memorials were received by the Government from the share-holders of the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, and if so, what reply the Government have given to the memorialists ?

A.—Memorials were received but no reply has yet been given.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know why no reply was sent and whether the Government intend to send a reply ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We are considering."

Report on the possibilities of the Carnatic Paper Mills.

* 283 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that Madras is one of the chief markets for the Titagher Paper Mills;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Government in taking expert opinion on the possibilities of the mills, relied on the opinion given by the Titagher experts ; and

(*c*) if so, whether the Government will consider the desirability of consulting other experts who are Indians to report on the company's possibilities ?

A.—(*a*) Madras is one of the markets.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The question does not arise.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" What steps have Government taken to obtain the opinion of the experts from other mills ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That is still under consideration."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know whether the Government propose to get experts from countries like Japan for this purpose ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I cannot say now."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the adjournment motion carried in this House, will the Government consider the suggestion in this question before they make up their mind ? "

Scholarships for training in the Victoria Technical Institute at Bombay and in Europe.

* 284 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing—

(*a*) the distribution of scholarships awarded by the Madras Government for training in the Victoria Technical Institute at Bombay, in Europe and elsewhere among various communities during the last five years ; and

(*b*) the number of applications from each community during the last five years ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Separate statements [a] are appended.

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a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 576-578 infra.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if the Government have investigated or propose to investigate why there are no applicants for the scholarship of the Leather Trades Institute ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The Government will enquire."

Irrigation

Ayacut of the Godavari and the Kistna deltas.

*285 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ultimate ayacut of the Godavari and the Kistna deltas has been fixed ; and

(b) if so, whether the relevant Government Orders or any other papers showing the principles on which the ultimate ayacut has been fixed, will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The extents at present irrigable in the Kistna Western, Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western deltas have been fixed, while those in the Godavari Eastern and Godavari Central deltas have not yet been fixed.

(b) Copies of the following papers are placed on the table [a] :—

(1) G.O. No. 33 I., dated 21st January 1920.
(2) ,, 336 I., dated 3rd October 1924.
(3) ,, 895 I., dated 29th July 1926.
(4) ,, 337 I., dated 3rd October 1924.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I know if the Government is preparing any record showing the extent of irrigable area in the central and southern deltas ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I presume so, Sir."

Introduction of the Irrigation Bill.

*286 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce an Irrigation Bill ;
(b) if so, on what lines ; and
(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 349 on 27th August 1927.

(c) As the hon. Member is aware a conference was held at Ootacamund in May 1927 by the Member then in charge of Irrigation with some of the prominent members of the different parties in this Council and as a result the Government concluded that there was no chance of any Bill meeting sufficient support in the Council unless it contained the provisions in regard to which the last Bill was returned to the Council for amendment by His Excellency the Governor. In the circumstances there does not appear to be any object in introducing a Bill unless in connexion with any particular project an amendment of the existing law is considered imperatively necessary.

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[a] Printed separately.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know if the Government have made up their mind that no Bill can come up unless it contains the amendment recommended by His Excellency the Governor last time ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Substantially it is so, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the reason why the Government have come to that conclusion ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The reasons why those amendments were considered necessary have been stated on the occasion of the last Bill."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the Government do not consider it desirable to bring at least such non-contentious subjects as kudimaramat in the form of a Bill ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" We will consider the hon. Member's suggestion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Even if contentious questions are not brought up, will the Government bring up at least questions like the Kudimaramat ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is a matter which will be considered."

Legislation

Appointment of Council Secretaries.

* 287 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state— 11-45 a.m.

(*a*) the reasons why Council Secretaries were appointed ;

(*b*) the nature and extent of the work assigned to them ; and

(*c*) whether they are whole-time servants or are permitted to do other remunerative work ; and if so, why ?

A.—(*a*) Under section 52 (4) of the Government of India Act, it is within the discretion of His Excellency the Governor to appoint Council Secretaries.

(*b*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to page 126 of Volume II of the Madras Legislative Council Manual which gives the duties that are performed by the Council Secretaries.

(*c*) The order of His Excellency the Governor made under section 52 (4) of the Government of India Act does not require that the Council Secretaries should devote their whole time to their duties as such nor does the order forbid them to do other remunerative work.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know with reference to answer to clause (*b*), what are the duties actually performed by the Council Secretaries now ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I presume the duties stated in the order on the subject, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I do not want any presumption, Sir. I want to know as a matter of fact the actual duties done by them."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" Is the hon. Revenue Member satisfied that they are actually doing any work at all ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I have already answered, Sir."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" Sir, the answer to clause (c) simply refers to the order of His Excellency the Governor. I want to know as a matter of fact whether they are part-time or whole-time servants and whether they are allowed to do any other remunerative work."

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I do not propose to add anything to the answer, Sir."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" Sir, I seek your protection. The order of His Excellency only says that it does not forbid them to do other remunerative work. Reference to that order does not answer my question fully. Part of my question was, ' if so why they are permitted to do other remunerative work ? ' Government may say, ' We do not propose to answer the question.' But I am entitled to an answer from the Government as to why they are allowed to be part-time Government servants."

The hon. the President :—" The answer is that the order of His Excellency does not forbid them. It may perhaps be in order if the hon. Member puts a question as to what advice the Government gave to His Excellency regarding the duties of Council Secretaries and also as to whether they should be whole-time or part-time Government servants."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" I accept the suggestion, Sir. May I ask the Government what advice they gave to His Excellency the Governor in this matter and if they advised him that the Council Secretaries might be part-time servants, why they gave that advice ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" Notice, Sir."

Revenue offices

Abolition of search fees for public documents.

*288 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state : with reference to answer to question No. 1712, dated 14th March 1928, whether the Government have decided to abolish the levy of search fees in connexion with the applications for copies of public documents ?

A.—As far as Revenue offices are concerned, the answer is in the negative, as the decision of the High Court in LIV, Madras Law Journal, relates only to the application for copies of certain orders under the Estates Land Act I of 1908.

Arms and Explosives

Issue of licences under the Arms Act.

*289 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether before applications for licences under the Arms Act are refused by District Magistrates, the applicants are informed of the reasons for such refusal and asked to show cause why their applications should not be refused ; and

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(b) whether the Government have laid down any principles for the guidance of District Magistrates in granting or refusing licence; if not, whether they will be pleased to do so?

A.—(a) District Magistrates are not bound to assign reasons for the refusal of licences. The Government have no information whether in actual practice the precise procedure indicated in the question is followed.

(b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Police), dated 3rd November 1923, No. 829-1-22, published at pages 1340—1343 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th November 1923.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"May I know why the District Magistrate is not bound to give reasons for his refusal of licence?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There may be confidential reasons."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"At whose instance are the orders passed?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The application is made by a private party and an enquiry is then made by the District Magistrate and he passes the order."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Are the Police consulted in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur SIR MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sometimes they are consulted."

Criminal Justice

Alleged order of externment against Messrs. Giri, Joshi and others while at Negapatam.

* 290 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Ponnuswami Pillai, Deputy Magistrate, Negapatam, recently passed an order of externment against Messrs. Giri, Joshi and others when they visited Negapatam on 8th August 1928 to enquire into the grievances of the South Indian Railway employees;

(b) whether Government will be pleased to call for the information furnished to the Deputy Magistrate by the Police and lay the same on the table of this House; and

(c) whether the Police asked for an order from the Deputy Magistrate prohibiting public meetings in Negapatam and surrounding villages; and if so, on what grounds?

A.—(a) The Magistrate issued an order directing Messrs. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Giri and Joshi to leave Negapatam and not to return to that place for two months.

(b) This order was not issued at the instance of the Police.

(c) Yes; because it was considered that in the conditions which existed in the locality at that time, the holding of such meetings was likely to cause a breach of peace.

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Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" Are the Government satisfied that there was a real likelihood of a breach of peace and, if so, what are the grounds which made them feel so satisfied? Were there any violent speeches?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Government are fully satisfied that there was a likelihood of breach of peace. There was a large population of about 5,000 people, some of them starving and all of them discontented and excited."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" Was the starvation due to the fact that the Government did not do their duty by the people?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" No, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether the District Officer consulted the Government before issuing the order referred to in clause (*a*)?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" No, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—" If so, at whose instance was this order issued?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" At the instance of the Deputy Magistrate."

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether the Government do not consider Mr. Joshi to be a gentleman?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" He is a respectable man, Government admit."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" May I know what were the facts in each of the cases of Mr. Joshi, Mr. Giri and Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar, that justified the Magistrate in issuing the order? May I know whether the Government considered those facts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Government did not consider any facts; because it was the Magistrate who issued the orders."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" Can the Government point out any single speech of either of Mr. Giri or of Mr. Joshi, which advocated violence?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" It is left to the Magistrate who is responsible for the maintenance of the peace."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member, a limb of the Madras Government, to say whether he is satisfied that the Deputy Magistrate properly exercised his discretion in this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Government are satisfied that he very properly exercised his discretion in this matter."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" Did the Deputy Magistrate submit his reasons to Government for taking that action?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Government did not ask the Magistrate to submit his reasons, for the obvious reason that Government did not want to ask him."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" But by what means did they satisfy themselves that he acted properly ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" From the subsequent correspondence."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Will the Government place on the table of the House the letter of Mr. Joshi complaining against the way in which he was treated ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Why not, Sir."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because Government do not consider it is in the public interests to lay that on the table of the House."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Are the Government satisfied that the subdivisional magistrate treated them properly ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Quite properly, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the order has been rescinded even before the expiry of two months for which time it was passed ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It was rescinded five days after it was passed."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" If it was such a good order why was it rescinded so soon ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because the District Magistrate thought that there was no need for that order after the departure of these three persons from Negapatam, for which these orders were passed."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" Was this order rescinded by the District Magistrate independent of any suggestion or direction from Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It was rescinded of his own accord."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, in the correspondence that passed between the Government and the Magistrate which enabled them to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the order, whether any reasons were stated as to why the orders were passed ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir, there were about 5,000 persons who were very discontented and excited and that was an explosive material."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is it the policy of Government to prohibit public meetings wherever there are 5,000 people ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If they are all excited and discontented and likely to commit breaches of peace."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Are Government aware that Mr. Giri has nowhere in any strike been responsible for any violence ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Government have no information, Sir."

Forests

Alleged assignment of lands near Nilgiris to the Raja of Panagal.

* 291 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government contemplate assigning a large block of lands on or near the Nilgiris to the Raja of Panagal, M.L.C. ;

(b) whether the said Raja recently inspected the lands in the company of the Tahsildar ;

(c) what is the purpose for which the assignment or grant is proposed to be made and on what terms ; and

(d) whether a political follower of the Raja is also to get a similar assignment of land, though on a smaller scale ?

A.—(a) & (c) The Government have received an application from the Raja of Panagal for the grant of 31·77 acres of reserved forests on the Nilgiris for constructing a building for his residence and for growing an orchard and vegetable garden. The question whether the land should be disforested or not is now under consideration of the Government.

(b) The Government have no information.

(d) The Government have no such proposal under their consideration.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know the date of the original application of the Raja Sahib for the assignment ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know when the application was made ? "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know on what terms was the assignment applied for and on what terms is it proposed to be given ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is for the Revenue Department to lay down the terms if it is decided that the forests are to be disafforested."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are the Government aware that the people of Ootacamund including some European residents are objecting to such an assignment ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Was it made on the 31st March this year ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I cannot say, Sir, unless there is notice."

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Has the hon. Law Member read an article in the *Madras Mail* objecting to such an assignment ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I remember to have read an article by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar in some newspaper ; I do not know whether it was the *Madras Mail.* I thought that the article was thoroughly unreasonable."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Thanks for the certificate, Mr. President. But I would like him to read the article and try to answer the allegations therein."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If I think it necessary, I shall read it ; I am not bound to read all the articles."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is it usual to collect a price in all such cases of assignment, when the people are able to pay ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" What was the price in this particular case ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" When the Government come to a conclusion as to the assignment they will settle the price."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if assignments of lands were made in the case of any other hon. Member of this House during the course of this year ? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is 'construction of residential buildings' one of the objects for which darkhast lands may be assigned ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is left to them to use the land in any way they like. The only policy of the Government is to see whether there is any objection to the disafforestation or assignment of the particular lands in question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Do not the Government ask for the purpose for which the lands are assigned ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Not generally."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" If 20 people ask for an assignment of land, do not the Government exercise their discretion to see whether the people who ask for the assignment deserve it or not ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It will depend upon this fact whether there is any objection to the assignment of the land in question. If there is no objection, irrespective of the purpose for which the land is required, Government will examine the whole question before making the assignment."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know at what stage the correspondence is ? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The usual practice is this. The Forest authorities and the Collector inspect the spot and make recommendations to the Government. I suppose it is in some such stage as that."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Sir, is there any precedent of this nature in the past ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Any number of precedents."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" May I know whether in respect of such forest areas applications for much larger areas of lands than 31 acres are usually received by Government and are granted ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR :—" If lands have been given on darkhast to gentlemen like Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Subba Rao, will the Government consider they have been given to the political followers of the Raja of Panagal ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Certainly not."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" What is the value of this land ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is not possible to say that now."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if in coming to a conclusion Government propose to take into account the fact that the applicant in this case happens to be a political follower of the Government on whom the hon. the Law Member depends for his existence ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No political consideration of any kind will govern the assignment or refusal of the assignment of the lands."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the terms offered by the Raja of Panagal for this land ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want notice, Sir. But so far as I am now aware, he has not offered any terms in his application."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" May I know whether it is a disqualification on the part of an applicant to be the political follower of the Raja of Panagal ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Absolutely no objection."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Sir, the hon. the Law Member said that there were any number of precedents of this nature. Were lands given in such cases to well-to-do people, Raja Sahibs, members of Legislative Councils, leaders of parties, and not to poor people of the depressed classes ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want notice, Sir. I am speaking subject to correction; I believe that there was an application from the Maharaja of Jodhpur."

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Causes for the failure of the Chenat Nair forest exploitation scheme.

*292 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have investigated the question how far the failure of the forest exploitation schemes at Chenat Nair and Olavakkot is due to the following reasons, viz.

(1) that very few of the experts in the Forest department know anything of the so-called inferior or miscellaneous species popularly called jungle woods and have properly utilized them for their economical value;

(2) that the type of the machinery employed was not of the right sort;

(3) that the costly staff employed are ignorant of the elementary principles of exploitation; and

(b) what steps have been taken or are being taken to remedy these evils?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no reason to believe that the financial loss in the Chenat Nair operations including the Olavakot Saw Mill can be attributed to any of the causes alleged in the question.

Local Boards

Nomination of defeated candidates to Mayavaram Taluk Board.

*293 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any defeated candidates were nominated to the Taluk Board of Mayavaram, and if so, who they are;

(b) the constitution of the Taluk Board together with its elective and nominated strengths; and

(c) the number of elected and nominated votes which were cast in favour of the President at the time of his last election as President of the Board?

A.—(a) The Government have no authoritative information, but will inquire of the President, District Board, Tanjore. Nomination to Taluk Boards are made by the Presidents of District Boards and not by Government

(b) The sanctioned strength of the taluk board is twenty members of whom fifteen are elected

(c) The election of president being by ballot, the information is not obtainable.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the defeated president of the taluk board of Mayavaram was reappointed by the President, District Board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Member's assumption is correct."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether he proposes to invite the attention of the appointing authority to the irregularity of such appointments."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The answer to clause (c) will supply the kind of information wanted by my hon. Friend."

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Collection of land cess due to local bodies.

*294 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for collecting the land-cess due to local bodies and providing them with a regular supply of funds?

A.—Land-cess is collected by Collectors of districts along with land revenue. Each district and taluk board is credited on the 15th of each month from provincial funds with one-twelfth of the collections of land-cess expected to be made on its behalf in the fasli year then current. After the close of the fasli, a final adjustment is made with reference to the actual collections in that fasli. The Government await a report from the Board of Revenue regarding certain account difficulties which have arisen in working the system described above.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Alleged visit of the hon. the Minister for Public Health to the maths in Tanjore district.

*295 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the hon. the Minister for Public Health took the Religious Endowments Commissioner or Commissioners to Tanjore with him;

(*b*) if so, on what official business;

(*c*) if not, on what private business;

(*d*) whether he took the Commissioner or the Commissioners to the maths in the Tanjore district with a view to persuade the maths to pay their dues to the Boards;

(*e*) if so, in what capacity he did that work; and

(*f*) whether he held out any hopes to the maths of preferential treatment if they paid their dues and if so, on whose authority?

A.—(*a*) The Religious Endowment Commissioner accompanied the Minister for Public Health to some places in the Tanjore district which he visited.

(*b*) & (*c*) In the discharge of his duties devolving on him as Commissioner.

(*d*) Yes, it was one of the objects.

(*e*) In the capacity of one who knows the heads of mutts.

(*f*) No such hopes were held out.

Tours

Tours by the hon. Minister for Education and Local Self-Government.

*296 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of tours undertaken by him since the 31st March last up to date;

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(b) the districts visited by him;

(c) the nature and extent of the official work done by him during those tours;

(d) whether he did any party or propaganda work during those tours;

(e) whether he paid from his pocket for the expenses of any of these tours; and

(f) if not, why not?

A.—(a) Five.

(b) Tanjore, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary.

(c) (1) Visits to educational, Local Self-Government and Panchayat institutions, and

(2) Deputations of public bodies and institutions with a view to come into touch with local conditions and grievances.

(d) No, and there was no occasion for it.

(e) & (f) Yes, for the visits to Bombay and Tiruchengode.

Excise

Proceedings of the Excise Advisory Committees.

*297 *Q.*—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how often the Excise Advisory Committees meet and how many members attend those meetings on an average;

(b) whether any records are maintained about the proceedings of such committee meetings;

(c) what is the rate of travelling allowance allowed to those members;

(d) whether the rate of travelling allowance paid to these members is in excess of or equal to, or less than, that of a taluk board member; and

(e) what is the total amount of travelling allowance paid to the non-official members of the Excise Advisory Committee in each of the four Ceded districts?

A.—(a) As regards the first part of the question, the hon. Member's attention is invited to rule 13 of the rules published with notification No. 10, dated 25th August 1927, at pages 1261—1263 of part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1927. The Government have no information as to the average number of members who attend the meetings.

(b) The proceedings of the committees are maintained in the Collector's offices.

(c) For journeys by rail—one second-class and one third-class fare. Mileage six annas for journeys by road. Daily allowance—Rs. 4-8-0 per day.

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(d) The rates of travelling allowance admissible to a member of a local board are as follows :—

Daily allowance.	Nil.
Mileage and railway fare.	Such rates as may be fixed by the local board concerned subject to the following maxima :— Six annas a mile in the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district and four annas a mile elsewhere for journeys by road, three annas a mile by canal and a single second-class and one third-class fare by rail.

(e) The Government have not the information.

Medical

Fees for the X-ray treatment given to the Raja of Vizianagram.

* 298 Q.—Dr. B. S. Mallayya : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Radiologist of the General Hospital went to the Vizianagram Samasthanam with the General Hospital X-ray equipment (portable) ;

(b) for how many days the Radiologist was away from the city; and

(c) what was the amount received from the Raja for this treatment ?

A.—(a) Yes, in September 1926.

(b) Four days.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (e) of his question No. 1651 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1928.

Appointment of assistant surgeons to divisional headquarters hospitals.

* 299 Q.—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have posted to each of the divisional headquarters hospitals now taken under their management, medical officers of the grade of assistant surgeons ; and if not, when they propose to do so ; and

(b) whether the Government have allowed the taluk boards to open Ayurvedic dispensaries with the funds saved to them in the above manner especially when a batch of medical men have taken degrees this year in the indigenous systems of medicine from the School of Indian Medicine ; and if not, why not ?

A.—(a) Of the 96 institutions at divisional centres included in the Provincialization scheme, 6 are at the present moment in charge of civil surgeons, 50 in charge of civil assistant surgeons and the remaining 40 in charge of sub-assistant surgeons. The question of appointing Civil Assistant Surgeons to the 40 institutions now in charge of sub-assistant surgeons is under consideration.

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(b) One of the conditions of the transfer of the institutions to the Government was that out of the savings resulting from such transfer, the local boards should agree to open and maintain within their areas one or more additional regular or rural *allopathic* dispensaries. If any local body prefers to utilize the savings in opening ayurvedic dispensaries, the Government will be prepared to consider such proposals.

Leper asylums in the Presidency.

* 300 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what steps Government or non-official bodies have taken to ascertain the extent to which leprosy prevails in the Madras Presidency other than that indicated in the Census reports;

(b) the number, names of settlements, asylums and hospitals for treatment established by Government or private agencies, aided or not aided by Government, and the number of lepers treated as in-patients or out-patients in each and with what success; and

(c) what steps have been taken by this Government to propose to the Government of India or by the Government of India themselves to amend the Indian Lepers Act to meet the modern scientific view of leprosy and the treatment required?

A.—(a) Recent investigations show that leprosy is infectious only in the initial stage. The spread of the disease is due to the very large number of persons in the early stages of the disease, when it is difficult for any but skilled medical officers to detect infection, who are allowed to carry on their normal avocations. This prevents any accurate estimate of the extent to which leprosy prevails in the Presidency being attempted by Government. No information is available as to the steps taken by non-official bodies in this direction.

(b) A statement [a] giving the information relating to the patients treated in 1927 so far as information is available is furnished.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1595 given on 27th February 1928.

Tours

Tours by the hon. Minister for Public Health.

* 301 *Q.*—Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of tours undertaken by him since the 31st March last up to date;

(b) the districts visited by him;

(c) the nature and extent of the official work done by him during those tours;

(d) whether he did any party or propaganda work during those tours;

(e) whether he paid from his pocket for the expenses of any of these tours; and

(f) if not, why not?

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a Printed as Appendix V on page 579 infra.

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A.—(*a*) Seven public and three private.

(*b*) Tanjore, Chingleput, the Nilgiris, Malabar, North Arcot and Coimbatore.

(*c*) During the public tours, inspections, interviews and addresses in connexion with the departments of Government, particularly of those in his charge.

(*d*) He did not and there was no occasion for it.

(*e*) He paid for his three private tours from his own pocket.

(*f*) Does not arise.

Agriculture

Propagation of scientific improvements in agriculture.

*302 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to spread scientific knowledge, i.e., the results of experiments said to have been made at the agricultural stations among the ryots and the masses?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraphs 184—298 of the administration report of the Department of Agriculture for 1926-27 and to the corresponding section on 'Demonstration' in former administration reports and the monthly digests published by the Department. The Government have also sanctioned two exhibition motor lorries fitted up with magic lanterns and a large number of exhibits designed to advocate better methods of cultivation, manuring, etc. These exhibition lorries can be taken to the most out-of-the-way villages for purposes of demonstration.

Fisheries

Researches made by the Fisheries department.

*303 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of the fishery vessels and trawlers maintained by Government, with (1) their tonnage, (2) their original cost, (3) the object of their purchase or building, (4) the annual cost of maintaining them during the three years ending 31st March 1928, (5) the present condition of each and the purposes for which each was employed in the year 1927-28 and up to the close of the month of June 1928;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the "Lady Nicholson" was built for work connected with research, pearl and chank fishing, and if so, what is the amount of work done by her in those directions;

(*c*) why the newly arrived fishing trawler "Lady Goschen" is being fitted up for research work; and

(*d*) what have been the researches made by the Fisheries department on the sea and whether these results have been published?

A.—(*a*) A list of vessels and trawler maintained by the Fisheries department together with the information required regarding them is enclosed (Appendix A).[a]

(*b*) The "Lady Nicholson" was built for the inspection of pearl banks and research relating to the pearl and chank fisheries. The series of five successful pearl fisheries held recently at Tuticorin was the direct result of the inspection of the banks

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a Printed as Appendix VI on page 580 infra.

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conducted by "Lady Nicholson" in 1923, and during the subsequent years. She was commissioned for the inspection of Laccadive Islands by the Revenue Department in 1922, 1924 and 1926. She was also engaged for towing the pearl fishery boats in the recent pearl fisheries.

(c) The motor launches that are in the Department are small and cannot be engaged for distant deep sea fishing or research in the sea, as they are not suited for that purpose. The "Lady Nicholson" which was built for the pearl bank inspection, and other duties connected with the pearl and chank fisheries is not suitable for deep sea fishing, or for general marine fishery research. The trawler has therefore to be fitted up to undertake the research contemplated.

(d) A list of publications embodying the results of researches made by the Fisheries department on the sea is enclosed (Appendix B).[a]

Cost, etc., of the trawler "Lady Goschen."

* 304 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the cause of the bursting of the boilers of the "Lady Goschen" as stated in the recent report;

(b) the total amount spent on her as regards (i) purchase, (ii) equipment, repairs, addition and alteration, (iii) establishment, (iv) bringing her out to India, and (v) other expenses since her arrival in India;

(c) the main original object for which she was purchased; and

(d) the purposes for which she has been employed, at what cost, and with what profit up to end of June 1925?

A.—(a) The boilers did not burst but only some of the boiler tubes. In January 1927 a few of her boiler tubes burst; subsequently, the Lloyds Surveyor at Colombo who examined the engines on 16th February 1927, described all the boiler tubes as requiring renewal and they were all renewed. He attributed the deterioration to the excessive rusting during the period the vessel was laid up at Inverness from the time she was built till she was sold.

(b) The total amount spent on the vessel so far is—

	RS.
(i) to (iv) Purchase, equipment, repairs, addition and alterations done in England and navigation to India and repatriation of crew ..	1,04,456
(v) Running expenses of trawler in 1926–27 excluding salary and travelling allowance of Captain Cribb and pay and travelling allowance of the establishment	35,907
Expenses in 1927–28 as above	43,673
Cost of fishing gear and nets obtained from England in 1928 through Director-General of Stores, London	7,405
Total ..	1,91,441

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on page 581 infra.

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(*c*) The following are the objects :—
- (1) Deep sea fishing experiments ;
- (2) Research as regards shoals of fishes, migration and hydrographical and other marine fishery researches ;
- (3) Towing of pearl fishery boats to pearl banks during pearl fisheries ;
- (4) Supplying fish to fish-curing yards ; and
- (5) Transport of salt to fish-curing yards on the West Coast.

(*d*) In 1926–27 the trawler was engaged in—
- (1) Experimental trawling off Tuticorin and Calicut.
- (2) Pearl fishery work.
- (3) Salt transport.

The results are embodied in the Administration Report of the Department for the year which was placed on the Editors' Table.

In 1927–28 she conducted—
- (1) Systematic experiments of deep sea fishing off Manapad and Cape Comorin on the Tinnevelly coast, with a view to exploring the trawling grounds there and collecting other materials and data for Marine Fishery research ;
- (2) Dredging operations off Tuticorin with a view to locating pearl oyster beds, if any, beyond the 10-fathom line, which might be serving as mother beds for replenishing the banks fished by divers ; and
- (3) Salt transport.

Total quantity of salt transported by trawler 62,254 maunds.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of transport by trawler ..	14,044	10	3
Average cost per maund	0	5	8·5
Average cost if a contractor had been engaged	0	6	5·2
Profit per maund by transport of salt by the trawler	0	0	6·7
Profit by transport of 62,254 maunds of salt by the trawler	2,172	6	5

Fishing operations by the trawler "Lady Goschen."

*305 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the trawler "Lady Goschen" caught a quantity of fish off the coast of Tinnevelly in March or so, of this year ;

(*b*) if so, what the quantity was ;

(*c*) what was the expenditure incurred for the operations connected with this capture, including wages and salary, coal and other stores, interest on the capital outlay for the purchase of the vessel and fishing tackle, and other incidental charges ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the fish was cured according to improved methods by a staff of curers brought from the West Coast ;

(*e*) whether there was any difficulty in disposing of this cured fish even after the lapse of three or four months ;

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(*f*) whether it is a fact that fish dealers in several places, including Colombo, to whom samples of it were sent, refused to buy it on account of its bad quality ;

(*g*) what was the amount received by the disposal of the fish ; and

(*h*) what action Government have taken or propose to take as to the use of the vessel, after the failure of the fishing operations of this trawler?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 26,060 lb.

(*c*) Approximately Rs. 10,965 as detailed below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Pay of Captain Cribb for 31 days at Rs. 800 per mensem	827	0	0
Pay of crew at Rs. 945 per mensem ...	976	8	0
Provision allowance for crew at Rs. 13 a day	403	0	0
Cost of 217 tons of coal at 7 tons a day at Rs. 25 per ton	5,425	0	0
Deck stores, etc.	186	0	0
Cost of fresh water	46	8	0
Docking charges at Rs. 10,000 per year.	830	0	0
Depreciation charges	976	8	0
Interest on capital at 5 per cent ...	294	8	0
Depreciation on nets and gear	1,000	0	0
Total ...	10,965	0	0

(*d*) Yes. The fish was cured under the supervision of one overseer brought from the West Coast.

(*e*) There was some difficulty in disposing of the fish cured, as reasonable quotations were not forthcoming. The stock of fish was finally sent to Colombo and disposed of there.

(*f*) It is true that certain merchants in Ceylon to whom samples were sent were not satisfied with them but others have reported favourably ;

(1) The Superintendent, Junior Certified School, Rajahmundry, to whom parcels of cured fish were sent on two occasions, has reported that they proved to be satisfactory ; a third indent received from him could not be complied with as the stock was completely sold away by that time. The Assistant Manager, Poonjalla Valley Ceylon Company, Limited, who purchased some quantity of the cured fish, has reported as follows :

"Your fish was certainly better cured and in better condition."

(*g*) The trawler is at present engaged only in exploring and surveying the trawling grounds, testing methods of capture, and investigating the potentialities of the grounds with various modern appliances. The fish that is caught is either sold fresh

or cured in the fish-curing yard on the Church Island. The proceeds by sale of such fish amounted to Rs. 338-4-0, of which Rs. 241-12-6 represent the sale-proceeds of the fish cured on the Church Island.

(*h*) As no attempt was made to use the trawler commercially the question does not arise.

Industries

Establishment of peripatetic weaving schools in Cuddapah district.

* 306 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: With reference to the answers given to clause (ii) of my question No. 1753, answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps have been taken to establish peripatetic weaving schools;

(*b*) what allotment has been made for the grant-in-aid of such institutions for the year 1928–29; and

(*c*) what special arrangements have been made to push on co-operative organizations in the Ceded districts to assist the weavers in disposing of the products of their looms and also to provide loans for the purchase of comparatively improved appliances?

A.—(*a*) The District Boards have been addressed on the subject. Replies received so far are under consideration.

(*b*) None.

(*c*) A scheme for the formation of weavers co-operative societies with special reference to the provision of a central agency for marketting their cloth is under the consideration of the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. No definite steps have yet been taken to start co-operative societies for advancing loans to weavers for the purchase of comparatively costly appliances, but the matter is under consideration.

[For further list of starred questions, vide page 480 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Completion of the Markandeya River project in Salem district.

307 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have taken any steps on the request of the public meeting of the citizens of Salem district held in May 1927 urging the taking in hand and early completion of the Markandeya River project in Salem district;

(*b*) whether the said project, if completed, will irrigate some 5,000 acres of wet land;

(*c*) whether at present Government is obliged to make large remissions annually;

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(*d*) whether the Executive Engineer, Salem, recently asked the ryots under the Badatalave tank whether they want the project to be taken up; and

(*e*) whether Government will pass early orders on the matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*e*) The project was abandoned in 1926 on financial grounds. A copy of the Chief Engineer's letter, dated 28th October 1925, and G.O. No. 70 I., dated 3rd February 1926, are placed on the table.[a] In view of these orders the Government took no action on the hon. Member's letter of May 1927 enclosing a resolution of a public meeting.

(*b*) The project would irrigate considerably less as the published papers show.

(*c*) The Government have no information beyond what is contained in the Chief Engineer's letter, dated 28th October 1925.

(*d*) The Government do not know; but consider it very improbable that he should have done so in the face of the facts and considerations stated in the papers referred to in clause (*a*).

Criminal Justice

Reduction of the Sub-Magistrate, Arkonam, to the post of Assistant Tahsildar.

308 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the papers connected with the reduction (to the post of Assistant Tahsildar) of the Sub-Magistrate of Arkonam, North Arcot district;

(*b*) whether the reduction was due to the fact that the Sub-Magistrate acquitted certain accused persons whom he found to be innocent in a case of looting launched by the police;

(*c*) if the answer to the above question be in the affirmative, on what grounds the Government came to the conclusion that his judgment was erroneous; and

(*d*) whether the opinion of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, was obtained prior to his reduction?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No Sub-Magistrate of Arkonam was reduced.

(*c*) & (*d*) Do not arise.

Marine

Nomination of members to the Port Conservancy Boards in this Presidency.

309 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) who are the members nominated by Government to the various Port Conservancy Boards and Landing and Shipping Fees Committees in this Presidency;

(*b*) what classes or interests they represent;

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[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 582–583 infra.

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(c) whether any members have been appointed to represent municipalities whose jurisdictions are contiguous to those of such boards and committees;

(d) if not, why Government have omitted to appoint such representatives; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any action to make good such omission?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement [a] giving the information required is laid on the table.

(c), (d) & (e) The members who are also members of the Council of the municipality in which the port lies are indicated in the statement. These members have been appointed to Port Conservancy Boards or Landing and Shipping Fees Committees not because they are members of a municipal council but because they are interested in the trade of the port. The Government consider that the best members of a Board or Committee are those who are directly interested and concerned in the work of the port.

[For further list of unstarred questions, vide page 495 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agency

Rural water-supply in Polavaram division.

*310 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the particulars of the three years' programme for the improvement of rural water-supply in the Polavaram division submitted to Government by the Government Agent, East Godavari, with reference to G.O. No. 310, Revenue, dated 9th February 1928, and also the orders of Government thereon?

A.—A copy of the three years' programme [b] for the improvement of rural water-supply in the Polavaram division, East Godavari Agency, is appended to the answer. The question of financing the scheme is under the consideration of the Government.

Gazetteers

Compilation of District Gazetteers.

*311 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no Gazetteers have hitherto been compiled for certain districts in the Madras Presidency;

(b) if so, what are those districts, and why no Gazetteers have been compiled and published so far;

(c) whether any officer was at any time deputed to prepare Gazetteers for those districts;

(d) if so, who were the persons so deputed and for what districts and within what time they were asked to complete the Gazetteers;

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[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 584–585 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 585–586 infra.

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(*e*) for what districts the said officers have completed the Gazetteers and in what period of time and if no Gazetteers have so far been completed by those officers, the reasons therefor;

(*f*) whether the work of revising the existing Gazetteers was undertaken at any time and whether any officer or officers were deputed for the purpose;

(*g*) if so, which of them completed the work and which did not and for what reasons;

(*h*) how far the work of revision has progressed and when the Government expect it to be completed; and

(*i*) what are the districts for which such revision is being undertaken and what are the districts for which Gazetteers are out of print and for how long and why?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The districts are—Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput, Kurnool, Ganjam and the three new districts of Chittoor, Ramnad and West Godavari. The reasons why Gazetteers have not been compiled for these districts are given below.

(*c*) & (*d*) In 1902 and 1903 orders were issued that the officers in charge of the resettlement of these districts should prepare the Gazetteers in the course of their settlement work In 1926 Mr. J. J. Cotton was placed on special duty as Editor of Gazetteers for a period of two years in the first instance. He was in charge of the work of writing Gazetteers till his death on 20th June 1927.

(*e*) The settlement officers owing to their other work found themselves unable to complete the Gazetteers for the districts mentioned above. Mr. Cotton made substantial progress in the preparation of the Gazetteer of Nellore but died before the work was completed.

(*f*) Mr. Cotton was also entrusted with the work of revising and bringing up to date the statistical tables in the volumes of existing Gazetteers.

(*g*) & (*h*) Mr. Cotton sent the statistical volumes for 21 districts to the press before his death. The work is now being continued by the Personal Assistant to the Editor of Gazetteers under the direction of Mr. Vernon, Member of the Board of Revenue. The Government are unable to say when it will be completed.

(*i*) The revision of the statistical volumes has not been completed for the districts of Vizagapatam and East Godavari. There is no information with the Government as to the districts for which Gazetteers are now not available for sale. It is being collected

Revision of Gazetteers and preparation of statistical volumes.

* 312 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) when and why the office of the Curator of the Record Office was combined with the preparation and revision of District Gazetteers and whether the arrangement still continues or has been abandoned;

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(b) (i) what was the nature and amount of work turned out by the last incumbent as Curator; and

(ii) what was the work turned out by him in the edition, revision and publication of Gazetteers; and

(c) whether the Government have considered or will consider the proposal of allotting the work of the revision of Gazetteers and the preparation of statistical volumes to able Indian Civilians or experienced Deputy Collectors and in the respective districts and having the work done under the supervision and guidance of District Collectors or the Board of Revenue as the case may be, with a view to expedite the work?

A.—(a) The post of Editor of Gazetteers was combined with that of Curator, Madras Record Office, with effect from 1st July 1926 when Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S., joined duty. It was considered unnecessary to have two Separate Officers. He held charge from 1st July 1926 till his death on 20th June 1927.

M.R.Ry. K. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Personal Assistant to the Editor of Gazetteers and Curator, Madras Record Office, was in temporary charge of the Madras Record Office till 16th December 1927, when the present Curator, M.R.Ry. A. V. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal took charge. He does not attend to Gazetteer work.

(b) (i) Messrs. Cotton and Krishnaswami Ayyar were in charge of the duties of the Record Office including the reprint of the old records. It is not possible to measure this work.

(ii) At the time of his death Mr. Cotton had made considerable progress in the preparation of the 'A' volume for one district (Nellore) and had sent 21 'B' volumes to the Press. The Personal Assistant to the Editor of Gazetteers has been continuing the preparation of the 'B' volumes and the supplementary chapters for them.

(c) The Government have recognized the need for up-to-date Gazetteers and have taken steps for their preparation from time to time. The preparation of 'A' volumes cannot at present be resumed as no suitable officer is available. The hon. Member's suggestion will be borne in mind.

Qualifications and duties of the Personal Assistant to the Editor of the Gazetteer.

*313 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special qualifications and duties have been prescribed for the office of the Personal Assistant to the Editor of the Gazetteer and for that of the Statistician; and

(b) what are the qualifications and duties of the present Personal Assistant to the Editor and of the present Statistician?

A.—(a) No special qualifications have been prescribed by the Government for these posts. The post of Statistician has been abolished.

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(b) The present Personal Assistant to the Editor of Gazetteers is a permanent sarishtadar of the District Court, East Tanjore, and was on the list of persons selected for appointment as District Munsif. He was specially selected for the post of Personal Assistant by the late Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S. There is no Statistician at present.

Irrigation

Further investigation of the Vamsadhara Project.

*314 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Vamsadhara Project in the Ganjam district will be taken up for further investigation from the last enquiry; if so, when and by what agency;

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint a special officer for further investigation of this important project;

(c) whether the Government have considered the feasibility of the proposal made by the Executive Engineer, Ganjam division, to the Irrigation Committee to rectify and supplement irrigation under the Dusi and Urlam channels;

(d) whether the Government will call for a report on the proposals of the Executive Engineer referred to in (c) above;

(e) whether the Government are aware that the area alongside the river is subject to periodical droughts;

(f) whether the Government have considered the project as a protective work;

(g) whether the Government have ascertained that a regulating dam or anicut across the Langulya river will improve irrigation under Dusi and Urlam channels; and

(h) when the Government will have this matter investigated?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government await the report of the committee constituted in G.O. No. 1244 I., dated 7th June 1927, of which the hon. Member is a Member.

(c) & (d) The Executive Engineer's report referred to has not been received, but the Collector as President of the Committee has submitted a preliminary report containing the gist of the Executive Engineer's suggestions, and has promised to submit a further report.

(e) The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.

(f) The Vamsadhara Project was reported to be an unremunerative one, and in 1920 the Government ordered that the consideration of the project even as a protective work should be deferred.

(g) & (h) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 123.

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Land Revenue

Announcing notifications in village chavadis and by beat of drums.

*315 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received complaints to the effect that the present method of publishing notifications in the village chavadis and announcing them by beat of tom-tom fails to carry information to many people in the villages in the West Coast districts; and

(b) whether the Government propose to consider this matter and find out how better publicity can be given to any matter which is meant to reach the villagers?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government will consider the suggestion.

Legislative

List of Bills proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council.

*316 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the several Bills which the Government have in view for introduction in the Legislative Council;

(b) those for which drafts are ready and have been published together with the date of publication;

(c) the date of the introduction of Bills which have been actually introduced in Council and the measures taken since to further their being passed into law; and

(d) the date when the newly proposed Bills are likely to be introduced?

A.—(a) So far as a decision has been arrived at, the Government propose to introduce the following Bills:—

(i) A Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870,

(ii) The Annamalai University Bill, and

(iii) A Bill to amend the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922.

(b) All the Bills mentioned in the answer to clause (a) have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the dates of publication are set out below:—

(i) A Bill to amend the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922—31st January 1920,

(ii) A Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870—17th July 1928, and

(iii) The Annamalai University Bill—24th August 1928.

(c) (1) The Indian Fisheries Act (Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Council on 19th October 1927 and referred to a Select Committee. The Committee's report will be presented to the Council at the earliest practicable opportunity.

(2) The Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill has been introduced in the Council on 2nd November 1927 and referred to a Select Committee. The Bill is now under the consideration of the Committee.

(d) It is proposed to introduce these Bills on the 8th September 1928.

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Daily allowances to Members of Legislative Council.

*317 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken on the token motion brought by me during the Budget debates on 19th March 1928 in connexion with the Legislative Council, in order to grant daily allowances to Members of Legislative Council a day before and a day after Council meetings ?

A.—The motion has been given effect to. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. Press No. 370, Legislative, dated 25th August 1928, a copy of which has been communicated to the Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

Reforms

Action taken on the resolution for the boycott of the Simon Commission.

*318 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the Government (1) on the Reserved side and (2) on the Transferred side to carry out the resolution passed in this Council on 25th January 1928 on the question of the boycott of the Simon Commission ?

A.—Under the Devolution Rules, the sphere of the Transferred side, i.e., the Governor with his Ministers, is defined by schedule II of these rules. The subject of the Statutory Commission does not come within the scope of any matter mentioned in that schedule. The recommendation of the Council passed on the 25th January 1928 was therefore treated as a matter to be dealt with by the Governor in Council and was duly complied with and a copy of the resolution and of the debate thereon were forwarded to the Government of India by order of the Governor in Council.

Memorandum on the working of the Reforms in this Province.

*319 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government was first asked to submit a memorandum on the working of the Reforms in this Province to the Government of India for submission to the Simon Commission ;

(*b*) whether since then they have been asked to submit the memorandum direct to the Simon Commission and if so, the date of their receipt of this communication ; and

(*c*) the body or authority to whom as a matter of fact the memorandum has been submitted, and the date on which it was submitted ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) To save time this Government was instructed in April 1928 by the Government of India to send copies direct to the Commission at the same time as the memoranda were sent to the Government of India.

(*c*) The instructions of the Government of India were complied with during the months of May and June 1928.

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Part taken by the hon. Ministers in the preparation of the Memorandum on the working of Reforms in this Province.

*320 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Ministers were consulted about the contents of the memorandum of this Government on the working of the Reforms and whether they were consenting parties to such contents ?

A.—Yes.

Publication of the Memorandum on the working of the Reforms in this Province.

*321 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the memorandum of this Government on the working of the Reforms has been or will be published ;

(*b*) whether the extracts sent out by the Associated Press from Simla alleged to be from this Government are correct or not ; and

(*c*) whether the Government will place that report on the table of the House, and if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) The memorandum the question is assumed to refer to has been published by the Government of India and copies are available at the Government of India Central Publication Branch, Calcutta.

(*b*) So far as the Government have noticed, these extracts are substantially correct.

(*c*) The Government have no objection if the House desires it to purchase copies from the Central Publication Branch for the use of hon. Members.

Settlement

Publication of the scheme report for the resettlement of East and West Godavari and Kistna.

*322 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether complaints have been made to Government that the proposals contained in the scheme report for the settlement of East and West Godavari and Kistna were not published in a manner so as to be easily accessible to the cultivators and ryots concerned ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that copies of the scheme report were supplied only to the subscribers of the District Gazettes ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that there are very few cultivating ryots among the subscribers to the District Gazettes ; and

(*d*) whether the Government will at least now be pleased to put up Telugu copies of the scheme report in every village chavadi.

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 21 given at the meeting of the Council held on 3rd September 1928.

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Dates for receiving representations regarding the scheme report for the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 323 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reasons which led to the fixing of two different dates for receiving objections, one for proposals relating to rates and the other for other proposals contained in the scheme report for the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to fix the 31st March 1929 as the date for receiving representations on all the proposals contained in the scheme report?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*d*) of question No. 23 given at the meeting of the Council held on 3rd September 1928.

Examination of sowcars in connexion with the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts.

*324 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether in connexion with the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts any sowcars from whom cultivating tenants had borrowed were examined in any village with their account books?

A.—No.

Memorials regarding the reclassification of soils and revision of rates.

* 325 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received memorials from the Lanka ryots of the East Godavari district praying for reasons stated therein for a reclassification of the soils and the revision of the rates fixed in the previous settlement; and

(*b*) what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The points raised in the memorials will be considered by the Government when orders are passed on the scheme report.

Government Press

Retention of Mr. Gilbert, Superintendent, Government Press.

* 326 Q.—Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Mr. F. L. Gilbert, Superintendent of the Government Press, has already completed his 55th year and still continues in service; if so, under what authority and why he is retained in service;

(*b*) what was the date of birth given by Mr. Gilbert at the time of his entertainment and recorded in his service register;

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(c) whether there is any difference in the date of birth recorded in the service register and that entered in the History of Services; if so, how the mistake occurred and who was responsible for the same; and

(d) what action the Government propose to take against the persons responsible for the mistake?

A.—(a) Yes. Mr. Gilbert has been given an extension of service by Government in the interests of the public service.

(b) The date in Mr. Gilbert's service register is 21st July 1873. Government have no information regarding the date given by Mr. Gilbert when he was first employed by Government.

(c) The date in the History of Services is the 21st July 1874. The history is compiled by the Accountant-General and Government have no information as to who was responsible for the mistake.

(d) Does not arise.

Finance

Estimates of revenue and expenditure from the various departments in Ganjam district.

*327 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to lay on the table copies of annual estimates of revenue and expenditure submitted by the heads of various departments from the Ganjam district to the Board of Revenue and the other heads of departments, e.g., Chief Forest Conservator, Director of Agriculture, Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Surgeon-General, the Chief Engineers of Irrigation and Public Works Department and the High Court of Judicature at Madras (each separately) for the years of 1926–27 and also for 1927–28?

A.—Heads of departments and other estimating officers submit to the Government only consolidated estimates of revenue and expenditure for all the districts. The estimates for 1926–27 and 1927–28 submitted by the district officers in Ganjam to their heads of departments are not forwarded to the Finance Department nor are they available in the Departments of the Secretariat concerned.

Central Record Office

Research work done by the Officiating Curator.

* 328 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any publications or research work has been undertaken by the Officiating Curator; if so, what are the publications and research work so far undertaken and completed by him; and

(b) whether there is any definite programme or scheme of work chalked out for execution by the Curator; if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes. The following reprints of the old records in the Madras Record office have been issued by the present Curator:—

(1) Diary and Consultation Book, 1704.
(2) Do. 1705.
(3) Strange's Expedition to America, 1785–87.

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Orders have been given to the Press for the issue of the following publications :—

(1) Despatches from England, 1686–1692.
(2) Do. 1721–1724.

The Curator is allowed to undertake special research work only if it does not interfere with his legitimate duties.

(*b*) Yes.

Appointment of a person with knowledge of Persian and Arabic in the Madras Record office.

*329 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any post reserved in the Madras Record office for the appointment of a person knowing Persian, Arabic and Urdu;

(*b*) if so, when the post fell vacant for the last occasion and who, if any, has been appointed for the post and what are his qualifications; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) & (*c*) Do not arise.

Strength of the Muslims in the Madras Record office.

*330 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the strength of Muslims employed in the Madras Record office ever since 1st of January 1916 up to date; and

(*b*) what was the strength prior to the abovesaid date?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] showing the number of Muhammadans holding permanent appointments in the Madras Record office on 31st December 1915 and on the 1st of January in each of the subsequent years is laid on the table.

Transcription and publication of old manuscripts in Urdu and Arabic languages.

*331 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the number and the nature of old manuscripts in the Persian, Urdu and Arabic languages hitherto transcribed and published by the Madras Record office?

A.—The Persian records in the Madras Record office have not been transcribed and published. There are no Urdu or Arabic records in the Madras Record office.

Stamps

Reduction of court-fees and stamps.

*332 Q.—Mr. S. Satyamurti: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to bring in amending legislation to reduce court-fees and stamps in accordance with the wishes of the legislature;

(*b*) if so, when and on what lines; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

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[a] Printed as Appendix X on page 587 *infra*.

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A.—(*a*) So far as the stamps are concerned, the answer is in the negative.
(*b*) This does not arise.
(*c*) Because this question has not been fully considered by the Finance Committee.
As regards court-fees, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 245.

Reduction of the rates of judicial and non-judicial stamp fees.

*333 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what conclusion the Finance Committee and Government have arrived at on the question of the proposed reduction of the rates of judicial and non-judicial stamp fees ; and

(*b*) if they have decided to make such reduction when the necessary legislation will be brought?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 332.

State Prisoners

Release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.

*334 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has examined the case for the release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon after he took office ;

(*b*) whether he has changed his opinion on the question and if so why ; and

(*c*) if not, when he proposes to release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon?

A.—(*a*) Not yet.
(*b*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.
(*c*) The time of his release depends on the decision of the Government.

Local Boards

Nomination of defeated candidates to Hosur Taluk Board.

*335 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and names of the defeated candidates who were nominated to the Taluk Board of Hosur ;

(*b*) the action taken by the Government to see that the popular will as recorded by ballot was not defeated ; and

(*c*) the names of other boards to which defeated candidates were similarly nominated?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) The Government have no information, but will inquire of the President, District Board, Salem.
(*b*) Under section 9 (4) (*b*) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the nomination of members of taluk boards vests in presidents of district boards and the Government have no jurisdiction in the matter.

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Religious and Charitable Endowments

Nomination of Nadimuthu Pillai to Negapatam Temple Committee.

* 336 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he first nominated Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai to the Tanjore or Negapatam Temple Committee;

(b) whether he subsequently cancelled the nomination and if so, why;

(c) whether it is a fact that a representation was made to him by members of the Justice Party or others that Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai as President of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board had directed the closing of the schools and of the staff on the day of the Simon Commission's visit to Tanjore and therefore ought not to be nominated by him;

(d) whether subsequently, Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai was nominated to the Tanjore or Negapatam Temple Committee on his undertaking to the Collector or to the Minister or to both orally or in writing, that he will not hereafter repeat what he did last time on the occasion of the Simon Commission's visit;

(e) whether the Minister has ever considered the attitude of a person towards the Simon Commission as governing nominations to be made by him; and

(f) if so, the reasons why?

A.—(a) Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai was nominated to the Negapatam Circle Temple Committee.

(b) No.

(c), (d) & (e) No.

(f) The question does not arise.

Financial position of the Religious Endowments Board.

*337 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the present financial position of the Religious Endowments Board;

(b) the amount of assets due to them; and

(c) the amount so far collected by them?

A.—(a) & (b) The present financial position of the Board so far as is known to Government is to be found in the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement as on 30th June 1928 which is given below:—

Demand, collection and balance statement (annas and pies omitted).

Total for all districts of the demands issued from 15th April 1925 to the end of fasli 1336.	Collections towards demands in col. 1 made up to 30th June 1928.	Balance on 30th June 1928.
RS. 4,67,411	RS. 1,53,004	RS. 3,14,407

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(c) Rs. 2,27,504 up to 16th July 1928 which is made up of the collections made against demands issued (Rs. 1,53,004), collections for which no general demands have been issued (Rs. 53,000) and excess collections to be adjusted against demands, under issue for fasli 1337 (Rs. 21,500).

Excise

Policy of Government regarding prohibition.

*338 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so what decision has been arrived at on the point as to whether the subject of total prohibition is a central or a reserved or a transferred subject; and

(b) what policy and programme have been laid down by Government in regard to total prohibition?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) & (c) of question No. 76 given on 4th September 1928.

Medical

Facilities for practical training to students passing M.B. & B.S. Examination.

*339 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the average number of medical students who pass the M.B. & B.S. Examination every year;

(b) how many medical graduates are trained as House Surgeons and House Physicians on an average every year and in which hospitals is such training given; and

(c) whether the present arrangement gives every young man who passes out from the medical colleges a chance for learning practical work before he settles down to practise his profession?

A.—(a) Forty.

(b) Thirty-five medical graduates are trained as House Surgeons and House Physicians on an average every year and the training is given in the Government hospitals in Madras and in some of the important District Headquarter hospitals in the mufassal.

(c) To almost every one though it cannot be guaranteed to every one.

Agriculture

Agricultural demonstrators in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

* 340 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what means are adopted in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam to place the cultivator in actual touch with the experiments of the agricultural stations at Samalkot and Anakapalle; and

(b) how many demonstrators are there for each of the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam and the total area or number of villages they are obliged to be in charge of and to travel through within a year?

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A.—(*a*) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answer given to his question No. 156. In addition, there is a special demonstration area on the Samalkot Experiment Station to show how any area of some seven acres or more can be formed in a practical way at a profit. Numerous exhibitions and conferences of ryots have been held at both the Samalkot and Anakapalle stations at which ryots are shown round and the work being done is explained to them. In this connexion, the hon Member's attention is drawn to the monthly digests [a] for—

February 1926—page 4.		January 1925—page 5.	
April 1927— ,, 6.		December 1925— ,, 2.	
October 1927— ,, 3.		August 1926— ,, 1.	
January 1928— ,, 2.		November 1927— ,, 5.	
		February 1928— ,, 2.	
		March 1928— ,, 4.	

(*b*) There are at present four agricultural demonstrators in the Ganjam district and six in the Vizagapatam district. They are stationed in the places noted below and each officer is in charge of the surrounding villages:—

Ganjam district—	Vizagapatam district—
(1) Aska.	(1) Anakapalle.
(2) Berhampur.	(2) Vaddadi.
(3) Parlakimedi.	(3) Narsipatnam.
(4) Chicacole.	(4) Bobbili.
	(5) Vizianagram.
	(6) Yellamanchili.

Industries

Assistance to private enterprise regarding pumping projects.

*341 *Q.*—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, in view of the promised assistance to private enterprise regarding pumping projects (vide page 78, Madras Legislative Council Proceedings, Volume XLI)—

(*a*) what arrangements the Government have made to let the public know of their intentions;

(*b*) whether any applications have been received since for such help; and

(*c*) how such applications have been disposed of?

A.—(*a*) On a consideration of the report of the Board of Revenue to which attention is drawn by the hon. Member, the Government have asked the Director of Industries to submit detailed proposals for initiating a survey of the surface and sub-soil water-supply in the Ceded districts with details of cost and of additional staff required with information as to the programme of work to be undertaken. This survey is an essential preliminary to the initiation of schemes for irrigation by pumping.

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 587—591 infra.

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The Government have also recently issued orders for grant of special concessions to owners of pumping installations. These orders have been issued as instructions to all officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments and the Board's Standing Order on the subject will be amended in due course.

(*b*) & (*c*) With reference to these orders no case has so far been reported for the orders of Government.

Introduction of the warping mill in Kurnool district.

*342 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 4 of his report *re* the Kurnool district, that there are no warping mills anywhere in the district to help the weaver in the preliminary processes—

(*a*) whether the Government have investigated the question of introducing the warping mill into the district through their departmental agency ; and

(*b*) whether any arrangements have been made or are proposed to be made to demonstrate the utility of the warping mill to the weaving population in the district ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Warping mills are costly and bulky appliances suitable for capitalists who employ groups of weavers. These mills are not at present recommended by the Industries Department as a separate unit since a combined warping and sizing machine offers greater advantages to the weavers. A demonstration of this combined type of machine has already been given at select centres in the Ceded districts through the agency of the peripatetic weaving parties.

Improvements to the blanket industry in Kurnool district.

*343 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 12 of his report *re* Kurnool district, that the blanket or woollen rugs industry is capable of improvement in many respects, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken—

(*a*) to improve the breed of sheep ;

(*b*) to investigate into improved methods of carding ;

(*c*) to demonstrate to the people the superiority of the charka over the takli for purposes of spinning wool ; and

(*d*) to introduce the fly-shuttle to the weavers outside the Siddapuram settlement ?

A.—(*a*) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is examining the feasibility of accredited co-operative societies taking a few good breeding rams from the Agricultural Department and, if possible, of organizing new co-operative societies for sheep breeding in the district.

(*b*) It has not yet been found possible to initiate experiments in connexion with the evolution of a suitable hand-driven carding machine.

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(c) Neither the takli nor the charka can be regarded as a very efficient instrument for the spinning of wool. The Department of Industries is therefore considering the question of introducing small size power wool spinning plants which could suitably be worked by a group of spinners. Pending, however, the demonstration and popularisation of such domestic plants, the attention of the department is being directed to the evolution of a suitable hand-driven carding machine, with a view to replacing the present laborious method of bowing and also securing a better quality of sliver for the cottage spinners. In these circumstances, no useful purpose would be served by arranging for a departmental demonstration of the charka.

(d) Government understand that the Siddapuram settlement employs at present only two-fold or twisted yarn for weaving cumblies on the fly-shuttle loom, as single yarns of the quality obtainable at present do not stand the strain of the fly-shuttle slay. The employment of double yarns does not, however, afford the best solution as the use of such yarns would considerably enhance the price of the woven article. Before, therefore, the fly-shuttle can be introduced amongst the cumbly weavers with advantage, it is necessary to secure for them supplies of single yarns of a quality which would permit of fly-shuttle weaving. The Department of Industries is accordingly at present considering the question of introducing small size spinning plants which would yield woollen yarns of a quality suitable for the fly-shuttle loom. After success has been attained in this direction, the necessary measures will be taken with a view to the introduction of the fly-shuttle among the cumbly weavers.

[For further list of starred question, vide page 497 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Land Assignment

Grant of darkhast lands to non-combatant ex-military men.

344 *Q.*—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: With reference to my speech on the 2nd March 1928 (page 257, Volume XL, Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council), will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the desirability of granting at least five acres of land on darkhast to non-combatant ex-military men who have served overseas during the great war of 1914—18 and are in possession of war medals?

A.—In April 1921 the Government empowered Collectors to authorize the assignments of lands to officers and men who actually served in the Great War, whether as combatants or as non-combatants in preference to other claimants. The concession was limited to three years and to a single grant not exceeding five acres of wet or

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ten acres of dry land. The concession expired in April 1924, but in October 1924 orders were issued continuing the concession to combatants. The concession was not continued to non-combatants because the supply of suitable land was limited and because it was considered that the ex-army clerks had less need of special treatment than the fighting men.

Jails

Alleged dismissal of Mr. Wilkins Michael, European Warder in Salem Central Jail.

345 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether one Wilkins Michael had been employed in the Jail department since 1919 first as Sergeant in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and subsequently as European warder in the Salem Central Jail;

(*b*) whether when he was appointed in 1919 he was duly exempted from the age-limit by the Government;

(*c*) whether his services were dispensed with on 6th June 1928;

(*d*) whether this was done on the score of his being over-aged and if so, why, when he had been exempted in 1919, his services were dispensed with on this ground;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that Wilkins Michael was relieved really to provide a place for one B. Lynsdale, a son of W. M. Lynsdale who has gone on sick leave; and

(*f*) whether this B. Lynsdale is only 17 years of age and has no qualifications whatever?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) He was exempted from the age-limit by the Director of Public Instruction in 1920.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The answer to the first portion of the question is in the negative.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) Mr. B. Lynsdale is 19 years old and has studied up to the III Form. His appointment is purely temporary.

Museums

Qualifications of the acting Superintendent of the Government Museum.

346 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. E. Barnes of the Madras Christian College has been acting in the place of the permanent Superintendent of the Government Museum;

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(b) the qualifications of Mr. Barnes for filling this acting vacancy; and

(c) whether the claims of officers in the Museum were considered for this acting vacancy?

A.—(a) Mr. Barnes acted as part-time Superintendent of the Museum when Dr. Gravely was on leave in 1923 and in 1927. He is not now acting.

(b) Mr. Barnes is a B.Sc. of the London University and is deeply interested in Botany, which is a subject dealt with in one of the sections of the Museum. His services were of special value in the preparation of a bulletin on the Flora of Madras and its neighbourhood, and also in starting the work connected with the preservation of bronzes in the Museum by chemical treatment.

(c) Yes.

Industries

Supply of water through power drills at Salem.

347 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur: With reference to the speeches made by me on the 25th March 1927 and 2nd March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have made any experiment to supply water to ryots through boring system (power drills) at Salem; if not when they propose to do it?

A.—No experiments have been made in Salem. An experimental survey of underground water supplies is in progress in the Bellary district. The results of this survey will be awaited before further experiments are undertaken.

STARRED QUESTION

General

Separation of the Oriya-speaking tracts from the Madras Presidency.

*348 Q.—Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table copies of all statements and figures supplied to the officer deputed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa to the Ganjam district and also to Madras to collect information on the report of the Phillip and Duff Commission regarding the separation of the Oriya-speaking tracts from Madras?

A.—Certain information including statistics regarding revenue and expenditure in Ganjam district was supplied to the Government of Bihar and Orissa at their request in 1926. Subsequently that Government deputed an officer of their Finance Department to examine these statistics. Assuming that it is to these statistics that the question refers, a copy [a] is laid on the table together with a list of the books and papers (published) that were also sent.

[a] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 591-595 infra.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]**

II

ELECTION OF MEMBERS FOR CONFERRING WITH THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION.

12 noon. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to inform the House that, as a result of the voting for election of seven members of this Council to the Committee for conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission, the following Members have been declared duly elected :—

(1) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.

(2) Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.

(3) Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

(4) Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.

(5) Mr. Daniel Thomas.

(6) " P. Siva Rao.

(7) " N. Siva Raj."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May we not have half an hour more for questions ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member was not alert enough. If the hon. Member had at least given me private information, I would have ascertained the wishes of the House."

III

THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY BILL.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I now rise to introduce a Bill [a] to inaugurate a new University near Chidambaram, which has been rendered possible by the munificent gift that has been offered to Government by the generosity of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, the founder and manager of Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram. I am sure hon. Members will bear with me if I briefly narrate the circumstances under which this scheme has become possible. It was in January last that Sir Annamalai came and offered . . ."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Member allowed to read from a manuscript ? "

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not doing anything of the kind. It was in January last that Sir Annamalai came and offered to me that he would provide sufficient financial backing to make it possible for the Government to view the offer in a sympathetic manner."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is now introducing the Bill. At the time of the introduction of a Bill, according to the new Standing Orders, he has simply to state 'I introduce the Bill.' While making a motion that the Bill be referred to a select committee, the hon. Member can expound the general principles involved in the Bill."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" He has not read the new Standing Order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The mistake lies with my office. I have asked the Secretary to bring the Standing Orders up to date and send a copy to each Member of the Council."

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[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 24th August 1928, as Bill No. 9 of 1928.

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Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD :—"May I know whether I can rise to oppose the Bill at this stage?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no objection to opposing a motion for the reference of a Bill to a select committee."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move under S.O. No. 40 (2) that this Bill be referred to a committee composed of more than fifteen members."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Select Committee be composed of more than fifteen members."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Members might have received a subsequent notice from the Chief Minister to substitute the name of Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai in the place of Mr. N. Siva Raj."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I now move that the names as amended by the inclusion of Mr. Muniswami Pillai in the place of Mr. Siva Raj do form the Select Committee for this Bill."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The agenda says 'The list of members will be circulated separately.' We have not got it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The list was circulated, I was told, to the Members on Thursday evening."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I have not received any."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I shall read for the convenience of hon. Members the names of members of the Select Committee—

(1) The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
(2) Mr. W. E. Smith.
(3) Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon.
(4) Mr. S. Satyamurti.
(5) ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
(6) ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
(7) Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
(8) Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
(9) Mr. P. T. Rajan.
(10) ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
(11) ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
(12) ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
(13) ,, W. O. Wright.
(14) Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar (Advocate-General).
(15) Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.
(16) ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
(17) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
(18) Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.

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(19) Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.

(20) ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.

(21) Rajakumar S. N. Dorai Raja.

(22) Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

(23) Swami A. S. Sahajanandam."

* Mr. Mahmud Schamnad :—" Sir, I rise to oppose this motion on this ground that this Bill which involves an expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs on the part of the Government is for higher education. University education is considered to be a luxury. Now there are many villages where there is not even a single elementary school. It is well known that there are already a number of graduates unemployed all over the Presidency, and increasing the number of universities will only mean adding to the discontent and increasing the ranks of unemployed. Therefore, I propose that this large amount of nearly Rs. 60 lakhs may be diverted and well utilized for starting elementary schools in places most needed and in village reconstruction which will go a long way to allay the present discontent. So I strongly oppose this motion."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro :—" Sir, while I appreciate the genuine desire of the hon. Member for Malabar for the expansion of mass education and that adequate provision should be made for the expansion of elementary education and rural reconstruction, and realize that the progress we are making in the matter has not been as good as one would wish, at the same time I cannot close my eyes to the demand of the country for higher education. While I agree with the hon. Member that every step should be taken in order to safeguard the rapid progress of free and compulsory education, I cannot ignore the fact that there is a large demand for higher education in the country. It is on considerations of this demand that I have come forward to say that the large investment that the Government propose to make would be a profitable one and in the interests of the people, and that the Bill is also necessary to establish a unitary university in the Tamil Nadu. It will mark an important period in the development of education in Southern India. In 1923, when the University Reorganization Bill was introduced marking out a ten-mile limit for the foundation of a teaching and residential university, critics were not wanting who said that it was altogether a will-o'-the-wisp. Time has shown that these pandits have not been very careful or considerate in their observation or experience. The steps that have been taken to separate gradually the affiliating functions of the Madras University and the concentration of work on higher studies and research in and through the constituent colleges, and also by direct teaching, are all in the right direction. Since the Act of 1923, hon. Members would have observed that a great impetus was given to the study of higher education in the colleges within ten-mile limit of the university. A scheme was prepared in 1923 to meet the existing need for higher education in Southern India. It was considered desirable to foster and develop academic life in the colleges of the university by promoting co-operation between the university and the colleges, so as to utilize to the full the teaching resources available within the limits of the university. It was also contemplated by direct teaching and by concentration and co-ordination of the resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside, preparation would be made for establishing new universities."

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu :—" On a point of order. I remember the hon. the President has ruled that no one should read from a written speech."

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Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I am reading from my notes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" In some cases it is very difficult to say whether a member is reading from a written speech or from his notes."

(Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Why cannot the President call for the paper and find out whether it is a speech or notes ?)

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The Andhra desa wanted a university in order to impress her culture, to preserve her own traditions and to develop her own genius in special directions and therefore separated itself from the mother university. (Mr. Satyamurti: That is too obvious, Sir.) It was even suggested that the ideal type of university should be of the unitary type, a university best suited to foster scholarship and at the same time develop character. What was required for students entering a new university was not the multiplication of examination courses, but real university life which can be developed only by intimate contact and association of students among themselves and with the teachers. The special feature of the Annamalai University is said to be the study of Tamil and Sanskrit, Indian History and other subjects particularly connected with India and provision is made for a separate faculty of oriental studies.

" Specialization in particular branches of learning is a great need among us to-day. It is a great feature of modern universities to encourage scholarship and higher research in particular departments of studies, instead of dissipating the energies of the universities in all literary and scientific branches which can be more usefully developed in other institutions. Specialization in particular periods of Indian history with the aid of Tamil and Sanskrit literature is a primary necessity and is of immense practical value for building up a true Indian history, a history of the people that live in India. Historical research is an important subject which unfortunately we left to Western scholars to work out from the records of foreign travellers. The scheme of the university is well laid out so as to recognize the need of the new university to bring advanced courses of research work within easy reach of students of Southern India, and to create a corporate university life which would make the students intellectully, morally and physically worthy members of the Annamalai University. The founder has set an example unique in India. Madras is really proud of this new University which has not its equal anywhere in India. 12-15 p.m.

" I do not now propose to go into the details of the framework of the Bill, nor analyse the provisions of it. This can be done very thoroughly by the Select Committee. I welcome this university as a great and noble contribution for the development of culture and learning in the Tamil Nadu."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I with your leave suggest the addition of four names to the Select Committee ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not the practice to allow amendments intended to add names to the list of Select Committee Members. But on this occasion I was told that the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Minister agreed day before yesterday evening to give the names to the Secretary. By a mistake the names which the Leader of the Opposition wants to include were not included in the list and that is the reason why I am allowing him to move the amendment."

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Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—"Sir, I move that the names of the following members be added to the Select Committee :—

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar,

" A. B. Shetty,

" Muhammad Meera Rowther,

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

*The hon. the President :—"The amended list is now before the House."

* Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—"Sir, as a Brahman I deem it my duty and, may I add, my privilege to bless this Bill. Nothing has given me greater satisfaction and filled me with greater pride than the Bill which, if passed into law, will commence its operation very soon by setting up an institution of a unique character in the province. The very idea that the university is to be located in my native district of South Arcot and in particular in Chidambaran for which I have a partiality by my reason of having passed the old middle school examination there forty years ago, prompts me to take the liberty of supporting this motion. Sir Annamalai may be regarded, without fear of contradiction, as the Pachiappa of the twentieth century. If Pachiappa has done a great deal for secular education, the father of Sir Annamalai, and Sir Annamalai himself, have done much for higher education and thereby placed the country under a deep debt of gratitude to them.

"I am told that Sir Annamalai's father and grandfather came to Chidambaram nearly seventy years ago. I know that that family have spent a lot of money in renovating the temple there, establishing choultries and patasalas, providing water-supply, establishing a high school and latterly founding a college known as the Sri Minakshi College which is now being sought to be developed into a university known as Sir Annamalai University. It is really gratifying to note that the members of the Nagarathar community have of late thought it necessary to divert their munificence into more useful and practical channels of activity. Sir, from what I have said, the reason as to why Chidambaram was chosen is not far to seek. Sri Nataraja has been always regarded by the Annamalai's family as their family deity. It is here that the Saint Manikkavachakar achieved the greatest triumph of his life by defeating a Buddhist saint who had come there to overthrow the worship of Siva, and it is here that he attained his final beatitude.

"Into the merits of the Bill, it is unnecessary to go at this stage. The university that is sought to be founded is of a peculiar type hitherto unknown in this Presidency. It is to be a teaching and residential university having a limited jurisdiction of ten miles. It has no power to affiliate or recognize institutions outside this radius of ten miles. The Bill seeks to give a certain amount of perpetuation to Sir Annamalai's family which, by reason of the generous and munificent donations now made, he and his heirs are legitimately entitled to.

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"Sir, it is gratifying to note that provision has been made in the Bill for a separate faculty of oriental studies I have no doubt that the university which this Bill will usher into being in the immediate future will function properly and serve the object in view. I have not the slightest doubt that Sir Annamalai will go down to posterity as a real benefactor. For, if I am not very much mistaken, hitherto no philanthropist, no banker and no merchant prince of this Presidency has made such a magnificent and such a large princely donation. The site chosen and its surroundings are admirable and arrest one's eyes. They are all in favour of founding a university in a village which is about three furlongs from the railway station and which will hereafter take the name of Sir Annamalainagar. With these words I support the motion."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—"Mr. President, Sir, the introduction of this Bill is a glaring example of the way in which education is imparted by the Government, not only in this Presidency, but all over India. It has been pointed out by many a patriot interested in the welfare of this country that the object of the Government should be not so much the production of pandits and maulvis in whom the country abounds, as the production of people who would help in the removal of the poverty of the country and meet the grave problem of unemployment. But what is being done in other provinces and in this Presidency is to start universities which only go to add to the number of graduates already there without employment. What is it that we gain by making a large number of young men read Shakespeare, read Indian history and read also old old literature? The need of the country to-day is the establishment of universities like those of Birmingham and Manchester. Has anything been done to meet the needs of the country in this direction? I feel that the generosity of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar would have merited the gratitude of the country more, if it had been directed towards meeting the great problem of unemployment in the country. He has thought fit once again to bring into existence a university which will produce no doubt pandits and maulvis well versed in literature. But that is not the kind of university that the country wants at the present juncture.

"Sir, if he had started a university of his own without handing it over to the Government, I can understand it. If he had done so, independent Indians who are not connected with the policy of the Government would have interested themselves in developing the university on the lines needed at the present time. The lines that have been chalked out for the university will, if they are persisted in, not be of advantage to the people of this province. It is seen from the Bill that the proposed university is purely to be an official one. The very fact of the Finance Committee being fully represented by members of the Government without any non-official majority proves that it is intended to officialize the university fully. The Government are going to contribute some amount annually for the upkeep of the university. But that is no reason for officializing it. I am sure Sir Annamalai himself would have liked to have this university independently of Government control, and that would have been of advantage to the country. He could then change the policy from time to time as circumstances require. As things stand now, this university will follow the same lines as the Madras University.

"I wish also to tell the Government that, before they make the universities already under their control more efficient and more useful, I am not

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sure if they are well advised in spending their money over a new university. There is the Madras University. I do not think, under the new Act, it has proved of much use to the country. I do not think the objects aimed at in the Act have been attained. Nothing has been done to make the university more useful. Then there is the Andhra University to which sufficient funds have not been allotted to make it useful to the Andhra country. In this state of affairs, the Madras Government steps in and launches into existence another university for the Tamil country. I am not sure whether any of these universities will be useful if they are going to be worked in this haphazard manner.

"Sir, I do not wish to go into the details of the Bill. I am sure the Select Committee that is going to be formed will certainly alter the very face of the Bill; because, I find that there are many clauses in the Bill which are really objectionable. The Syndicate, I find, is going to be composed entirely of members either nominated by the Governor who is the Chancellor and nominates four members, or nominated by the Founder who nominates three members. I think there are only one or two who are to represent the Senate. The Syndicate officialized in this manner will certainly not be a nationalist Syndicate which will advance the educational side of our province."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I was sorry to find Mr. Schamnad opposing this Bill and I believe he was joined by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan. Far be it from me to suggest that mass education is not the first care of the Madras Government.

12-30 p.m. "I have said on many an occasion, and I still maintain the view that the first charge on the provincial revenue after the payment of the staff necessary for carrying on the administration of the province should be devoted to mass education. If the Government are really to spend this sum for mass education in a proper manner, we must find teachers who will have an ideal before them. I feel that the university which we are going to found to-day will supply that ideal, and in that sense only I stand here to-day to move that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. As I have said, there are certain principles which I will stand by but there are others in respect of which if the Select Committee are able to convince me that they are of a nature which will not go towards the achievement of the ideal which I have in mind, I will be the first person to accept amendments.

"Mr. President, Sir, I think it is better that hon. Members of this House know the history by which this Bill has come before the House to-day.

"It was in January last that Sir Annamalai came to me and offered that he would be willing to raise his college at Chidambaram to the status of a university and also provide a sufficient financial backing to make it possible, if Government would view his offer in a sympathetic manner. Sir Annamalai has been good enough to see me several times with regard to the scheme that he propounded at that time. Soon after the Legislative Council session was over last March, Sir Annamalai again met me and said that he was willing to give a sum of twenty lakhs besides handing over the institutions managed by him at Chidambaram to the new university. As a result of that offer and with the help of the Principal of the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, Mr. Nilakanta Sastri, and in consultation with Sir Annamalai, we prepared a scheme which gave in a skeleton form the amount of money that would be

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necessary for the starting of the new university. At this stage, my hon. Colleague the Finance Member was kind enough to meet me and Sir Annamalai in conference which really resulted in finding out how the Government could help forward this scheme. The financial help which the Government would be able to render and which now finds a place in the new Bill as a result of this conference, I am gratified to say, was accepted afterwards by the Government. In this connexion, I must not forget to render our thanks to the Tamil University Committee who, besides recommending a federal scheme for a university in the Tamil country, have also strongly supported the idea of starting a unitary university at Chidambaram. I am sure hon. Members of this House who are also members of that committee will admit that a step in the right direction for the creation of a university to satisfy the aspirations of the Tamil country has been taken in the introduction of this measure. I well remember the words of the hon. Member for the University during the budget debate on grants to the university when he said that the whole House would welcome a measure which would set up a unitary and residential university in the Tamil country, and that in effect is the object of this Bill. I don't want to reiterate the words which find a place in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill which clearly explain that educational opinion in India after the publication of the Sadler Report is strongly in favour of a unitary and residential type of university. This type of university is not unknown in this country though it may be new to this province as most of the new universities that have come into existence in the north of India have been of this type.

"As I have said more than once, the object of university education is not merely the passing of examinations, but the development of character. I hope the new university will be a place where special facilities will be given for the mingling together of students, which would lead to getting rid of prejudices and which would really go to create a band of young men whose business it will be to carry through the land the torch of learning and unity and a spirit of social service, which would be a pride to the institution from which they come. The university, as will be seen, is open to all people without distinction of caste or creed and I hope sincerely that the new university will make it a point to see that caste scruples which die so hard in this country would not in any way be encouraged in the precincts of this university. This is the ideal which has animated Sir Annamalai to come forward with this munificent gift and which has made me keen on the scheme. I am sure hon. Members will admit that learning knows no distinction of caste, and it is the duty of the graduates that will go forth from this university to try and preach this ideal of unity throughout the land. Special emphasis will, of course, as is said in the Bill, be laid on Tamil and Oriental learning; I am sure, hon. Members will admit, this is just as it should be, and I am sure they will not misunderstand me if I say that Tamil literature and Tamil culture—though we all talk of the greatness of it—has neither been developed nor its ideals understood although it must be said to the credit of the Tamil Sangam at Madura that they have in a way tried to foster the spirit of Tamil learning. But the great beauty of Tamil literature at least to me is the fact that nowhere in the great books of the Tamils do we see any distinction between man and man which has become, if I may respectfully say so, the bane of our society to-day. It is my sincere hope that the study of this literature will eventually lead the students who enter the portals of

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this University to realize what is the basic principle of this great culture. I am sure if, out of little beginnings of the Sri Minakshi College, is to arise a new type of institution which will produce the type of students which we all so fervently desire, this attempt of Sir Annamalai will not be in vain and I know for a fact that nothing will gratify him more.

"The Bill has been prepared in a great hurry, and there may be faults in drafting, though I must render my grateful thanks to the Law (Drafting) Under Secretary, Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, for the expeditious way in which he has been able to go through the Bill that was handed to him and bring it to the shape in which we have it before us to-day. But defects of any kind, I am sure hon. Members will admit, can be remedied in the Select Committee.

"Finally, I would like to say one word about Sir Annamalai himself. I am sure hon. Members will realize that this is the biggest benefaction that has been offered to the cause of education in this province, and I do hope that this is only the beginning of such benefactions. It really shows the way to men who are happily circumstanced in this world and will be a guide to them to show that the amassing of wealth is not the end in life but a greater purpose is achieved if that wealth could be utilized for the advantage of our fellow human beings, and in this respect I am sure hon. Members will render their grateful thanks to Sir Annamalai for his munificent gift. I hope, Mr. President, hon. Members do not feel that I have kept them long over this, but my only excuse is the advantage of this type of university to higher education. With these words, Mr. President, I hope the House will allow this Bill to go before a Select Committee."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—"Sir, it is usual for the Opposition to criticize the action of the Government generally. It is also not unusual to appreciate the Government whenever a chance arises. Thanks are due to Sir Annamalai for having given an opportunity to the hon. the Chief Minister of piloting a Bill which is likely to be of very great importance. If to-day we are in a position to appreciate the Government, that appreciation is entirely due to Sir Annamalai's munificence. It is possible to entertain a slight difference of opinion with regard to the particular manner in which education will have to be provided hereafter having regard to the rather very large number of universities that are spreading generally. But the Government, constituted as it is, should not spend upon university education unless some attractive proposals are placed before them though it seems to me that we should not use that argument in opposing this measure. If the Government in consultation with the opposition should think it not worth while to spend the tax-payers' money upon objects of this nature, there is no guarantee that they will spend that money upon mass education. It is just possible that the money might be appropriated for enhancing the pay of the services or for objects of that nature. From that point of view, it seems to me that any money that can be got from this Government for the purpose of education—university, secondary or primary—should be obtained instead of allowing it not to be spent in any of these systems of education. Sir Annamalai by offering his proposals to the Government has been able to induce the Government to accept them, so far as the Chidambaram University is concerned. A very strong argument must be placed before the Government that they should not neglect the important Andhra University. The Andhra University without the help of any such public philanthropy is

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still in a very nebulous stage and the Government are showing a very lukewarm sympathy. I think the offer of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar must make the Government blush that they were not able to do anything for the last three or four years to the Andhra University. I have no doubt that the representatives of the Andhra districts will not allow a minute's rest to the hon. the Chief Minister if he continues to neglect it any longer as the foundation stone for the Chidambaram University is being laid. With these remarks, I have very great pleasure to support the proposition moved by my hon. Friend the Chief Minister."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Mr. President, Sir, I may say that while I sympathize with some of the objections raised by some Members of the Opposition in this House, I feel that it would not be right to raise objections at this stage. No doubt this Bill will go before a Select Committee. My perusal of the Bill shows that the Bill is not perfect. But we shall have opportunities to amend the Bill, as it is at present, both at the Select Committee stage and in the Council when the Bill comes before it again. I should like to join other Members of this House who referred to the munificence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar. We should gratefully accept it. The example of Sir Annamalai will be an inducement for other benefactors to come forward to further the cause of education in this Presidency. For the reason I have urged I feel that it is necessary to support this Bill; at the same time I feel that there is room for improving it. I shall feel glad if hon. Members agree that this Bill should go before a Select Committee trusting that the Select Committee will amend the Bill as far as possible and believing again that a further improvement will be made when the Bill comes before this House later on."

Mr. W. E. Smith :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should like to say a word to remove an apprehension, viz., that this proposed university will produce a large number of graduates in this province. It is intended to provide for only a thousand students. That seems to be the principle of the Bill. The institutions in Chidambaram have been in existence for the last eight years. It is not likely, therefore, that the university that is going to be started will produce such a large number of graduates in a few years; and that will be a very small proportion to the total number of graduates in the whole province. I accordingly support the Bill of the hon. the Chief Minister who has already explained in the Bill itself the objects of the teaching university to be established at Chidambaram." 12-45 p.m.

Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon :—" Mr. President, I have no desire to take much time of this House; but since we are now considering a matter concerning the development of education in this province—and incidentally as it also affects the relationship now existing between the Madras University and the State colleges—and occupying, as I do, a position of responsibility in the Madras University, I feel I might be considered lacking in a sense of fitness if I propose to record a silent vote on this motion.

" Sir, the two outstanding features of this Bill are the rare instance of private generosity that is brought out, and the proposal to found a teaching and residental university in Chidambaram—I emphasize the word 'residential.' I know, Sir, each of these two features by itself would entitle the measure to favourable consideration, and when they combine so harmoniously

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as in this Bill, I believe that nothing but the most overwhelming considerations of educational policy or academic freedom or practical impossibility should stand in the way of our according it a ready and cordial welcome. Sir, I have read through the provisions of this Bill, but I find nothing in it which is not favourable to the promotion of the highest academic interests. I know there exists in certain quarters an idea that the creation of a new university can only result in the multiplication of graduates. My hon. Colleague has dealt with that problem sufficiently, and I would like to amplify his treatment of it further by saying this that the assumption that an increased production of graduates is by itself an evil is open to criticism. Apart from that, there seems to be a presumption that the University of Madras has reached a point of saturation and that it can stop producing more and more graduates. That is far from being the case; and I have not the least doubt that if we do not establish any more universities in South India for the next ten years, we shall still continue to get the annual increase in the production of graduates. So that, the creation of a new university has nothing to do with the annual production of graduates

" Apart from this point, the real point that we are now considering is not that of providing more facilities for the increased production of graduates, but for providing a better type of university and for a better kind of university training. Looked at from that point of view, I have not the least doubt that the Bill before us is an extremely promising measure. There is nothing in this Bill which to my mind is inimical to academic freedom. There are certain provisions, I know, on which difference of opinion exists; but I have not the least doubt that these differences would be solved after discussion in the Select Committee. I may add what to my mind appears to be an important feature of this Bill is the clear manner in which it has been drafted, clearly demarcating the functions of the various departments of the university. Those who, like myself, have had an opportunity to work the University Act and to administer its provisions, will surely associate themselves with this particular aspect of the Bill. The Chidambaram college is one of the youngest institutions of the Madras University. We people who have been connected with the Madras University for such a long time and have worked for it have always wished to secure for the metropolis the advantages of a residential university. I cannot say however that we have succeeded; in fact some of us have now begun to feel that our successors may be blessed with long life, so that they might see the fulfilment of our hopes and desires. But our disappointments and our cares and anxieties have not weakened the efforts of our friends to start a residential university. I may say with some measure of confidence that those who are associated with the Madras University will welcome with the utmost joy the establishment of a university at Chidambaram on the lines which this Bill has laid down. I have therefore the greatest pleasure in supporting the motion before the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, for five years I have been a member of this House, and I have never had an earlier opportunity—and I do not know if I will get a later opportunity—when I whole-heartedly agreed with a measure brought forward by the hon. the Minister for Education. As one having the honour to represent the registered graduates of the Madras University, it gives me great pleasure to say to the new Annamalai

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University which I hope will come into existence before the end of this calendar year—

Go forth, my daughter,
Do well; put to shame thy mother
And improve on her conquests
In the field of knowledge and research.

In saying that, Mr. President, I cannot help paying a very sincere and whole-hearted tribute of admiration and gratitude and respect to the illustrious founder of this new university. Bengal, as my hon. Friend from Ganjam, the ex-Minister for Education, pointed out, can boast of two such universities. Till now Madras has had none. I think Sir Annamalai has proved a pioneer in the field of higher education, and I think posterity will bless his name and the names of those who assist in bringing into existence this great university. I entirely agree, Mr. President, with our distinguished Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University when he said that the criticism that by producing graduates you produce an evil, is a cheap, cynical criticism which has neither truth nor justice behind it. Sir, my own honest feeling is that, although it may be said that I say it because I belong to the class of graduates myself, as my hon. Friend remarked, we want more and more of educated men in this country. You must not confuse the effects of temporary unemployment due to causes wholly outside the control of the educational authorities and say that you do not want more of education but that you want less of it. Sir, in no country in the world, is a degree in the university a necessary or direct passport to public or private employment; and I hope in this country it will not be so here also before very long. I hope that a Public Services Commission will be soon appointed which will conduct its own examinations irrespective of the academic distinctions obtained by the candidates for public service. But, Sir, apart from all that, I entirely agree with my hon. Friend the Minister for Education that mass education should be the first charge on the revenues of the State. What then do you think? We cannot really have mass education on a large and adequate scale unless we have the educational atmosphere of the whole province and of the country kept up at an increasingly high level which can only be done by the creation and multiplication of the right kind of universities. Sir, the hon. the ex-Minister for Education will pardon me when I say that his attempt was also to create a teaching and residential university at Madras. I do not question his intentions; but those intentions—the hon. the Vice-Chancellor and the other expert Member will agree with me—still remain very largely in the realm of intentions. We have not yet been able to establish anything like a teaching or residential university in Madras.

"Now, Sir, I am not an admirer of things Western or English because they are Western or English; but I do feel strongly, Mr. President, that the creation of a real teaching and residential university is a necessity which will reproduce *mutatis mutandis*, according to modern conditions, the ancient gurukulas almost throughout the country and also the atmosphere of Oxford and Cambridge is a necessity. They will be the nurseries of those leaders of men whom we want more and more in our country. Perhaps you have too many graduates; I agree. But you have not yet produced a sufficiently large number of leaders of men who can take decisions at favourable junctures, who lead men and who lead causes whether they are in a minority or in a majority. Contemporary political history will remind us of the great need

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for such leaders of men who will be true to their principles through good fortune and evil and who will not change sides. That can only be done by true education of the right type being given to men when they are young. Sir, having said that, and having welcomed this Bill, I must say that there are provisions in this Bill to which exception can and ought to be rightly taken; but I agree, Sir, they are all more or less Select Committee points, and I hope that in the Select Committee and afterwards in this Council those points will be dealt with adequately and will be solved to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

"Now, Sir, a great deal has been said that we must provide for other educational needs of the province and that therefore we ought not to allow this large expenditure of money from the State revenues on the proposed Annamalai University. If any hon. Friend will give any guarantee that he will melt the stony heart of the hon. the Finance Member of the Government of Madras and guarantee that the money now proposed to be spent on the Chidambaram University will be spent either on the Andhra University or on mass education in the next year's budget, I will certainly reconsider my position; but I do not see any such prospect. Luckily, Sir Annamalai and his friends have procured this grant; as a businessman I take that grant and I will join my friends in insisting on further grants for the Andhra University and for mass education on the ground that the Government, who have found money for this University, ought to be able to find money for equally good objects. But, so long as that guarantee is not forthcoming, I think it will be foolish on our part to throw away this offer of a substantial aid from the Government for the benefit of training one thousand young men under ideal university conditions.

"Sir, the hon. the Vice-Chancellor said that there is no provision in this Bill which is inconsistent with the academic freedom of the university. I wish I could agree with him. But I think the provision about the Finance Committee is anomalous; and this Council will not like to agree to make the Finance Committee, which is dominated by the Government and the nominated element, to interfere with the financial administration of the proposed university. I do not know what the Vice-Chancellor will say if in the Madras University there is a Finance Committee which will be mandatory, consisting of the Secertary to the Government of Madras in charge of Education, the Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance, the Founder, the Vice-Chancellor and a member of the Syndicate—if they are to sit over the budget and if there is to be a row between them and the Senate, which even he cannot control. It seems to me that this is a provision which has got to be radically amended in the Select Commttee and in the Council. That is the only provision in this Bill to which objection can be reasonably taken. There are also some provisions about the position of the various university authorities which will have to be looked into; but they are all points of detail. I would only add one more thing: a great deal has been said about the necessity for technological institutes. That is a queer notion on the part of those who complain that we produce too many graduates and thereby add to the unemployment in the education market but that if we produce more technological graduates, we will find somehow employment for them. I cannot see the logic of it. What I want is that in this country there should be more and more industries and occupations. As it is, I think there is already

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unemployment among the graduates of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, and the Engineering College, Guindy, highly specialized and well trained as they are.

"Sir, I feel that, even assuming that the objection is sound, there is provision in clause 3 of the Bill to provide for instruction in such branches of learning that the university may think fit, including professional subjects and studies in technology. Therefore, there is ample provision made for such education being given. Again also, Sir, the authors of the Bill have agreed to allow even colleges affiliated to other universities in agriculture and technological subjects to grow within the ten-mile limit of Chidambaram, and, as far as the objects of the Bill are concerned, an endeavour will be made to meet the demand for technological training. 1 p.m

"I am glad to say that the hon. the Minister referred to the promotion of Tamil and Sanskrit studies. In supporting that idea, I have no particular political object in view, and I hold that good literature, whether Tamil, Sanskrit or English, alike proclaim the equality of man. It is not the monopoly of any particular literature. But as an Indian I feel that Tamil and Sanskrit ought to be encouraged. That is one of the features of this university which I particularly welcome. For these reasons, Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill and its reference to the Select Committee, in the hope that all these points of detail will be settled in the Select Committee and later on in the Council, and that, as a result of our conjoint labours, the university will come into existence which will for all time stand as a monument to the munificence of this great benefactor of education in South India, and which will produce leaders of men who will play a rightful part in the affairs of this country."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it the House is ready for a vote. The question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members :—

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
Mr. W. E Smith.
Diwan Bahadur K Ramunni Menon.
Mr. S. Satyamurti.
,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
Mr. P. T. Rajan.
,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
,, W. O. Wright.
Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib.
,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.
Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar.

Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
" A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
Mr. R Srinivasa Ayyangar.
" Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
" A. B. Shetty.
Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar."

The question was put, and the motion was carried.

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—"I appoint Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar as the Chairman of the Committee."

IV

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

GRANT XXIV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

> '*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding* Rs. 1,520 *for the appointment of two additional inspectors of co-operative societies for non-credit work for West Godavari and Ramnad districts.*'

"We have got in every district an Assistant Registrar and a Special Inspector appointed for non-credit work. It is only in these two districts of West Godavari and Ramnad that we have not got such inspectors, and, in view of the importance of the development of the non-credit side of the co-operative movement in every district, I move for this supplementary grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Messrs. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu and Basheer Ahmad Sayeed have given notice of an amendment to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100, to discuss the attitude of the Government in not appointing an adequate number of Muslim officers in the Co-operative department. It raises a general question on a supplementary demand confined only to two inspectors in West Godavari and Ramnad districts. I should like to hear what the hon. Members have to say on the question of its admissibility."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Sir, if I may be permitted, even yesterday at question time it was pointed out . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"How the amendment is in order on this supplementary demand is the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"It is because new appointments are being made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Two inspectors only are to be appointed. The hon. Member is raising a general question."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I may request the hon. the Minister for Development to appoint Muslims for the new appointments that are contemplated."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will be in order if he had said that the recruitment to these two posts must be confined to Muhammadans. But to open the question of appointment of Muslim officers in the Co-operative department will not be in order. The amendment is out of order."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Sir, I oppose this demand on the ground that whenever new appointments are made in the Co-operative department, the Government has not taken into consideration the question of justice being done to the various communities. I do not stand for communal representation in the services as such, Mr. President. But I want that communal justice should be done to all communities when once the principle of the communal Government Order or the principle of communal representation has been accepted by the Government. This has been the case in several departments. The Government says it is acting upon the principles of the communal Government Order, and yet the Government has not given full effect to it in so far as it concerns the Muslim community. Muslims as well as members of any other community are entitled to their due share in the appointments that are thrown open by the Government. But I do not see what particular reasons there are for the failure and neglect of the Government in appointing Muslims to the Co-operative department. The co-operative movement has not made much progress among the Muslims, and I have more than once urged on the ex-Minister and even on the floor of this House that more co-operative inspectors must be recruited from among the Muslim community in order to encourage the co-operative movement among them. It has been brought to my notice that the appointing officers seem to think that there are not very many Muslim graduates in Economics and History available. But that I may say is not a tenable ground because in the Co-operative department there are several people who hold high offices without having been graduates in History and Economics, or people who have taken the diploma in Economics or a degree in the V Branch of the university course or whatever it is. There are many graduates in History and Economics in the Muslim community, and, even if there are History graduates in the Muslim community, when graduates who are not History ones are appointed from other communities, why should they insist on History graduates so far as it concerns the Muslim community alone? In those circumstances, Mr. President, I would urge upon the Government, and especially the Minister in charge of the portfolio, to see that justice is done to the claims of the Muslim community, that the Co-operative department is made more popular among the Muslim community and that suitable steps are taken to that effect."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this demand, for appointment of more co-operative inspectors for doing non-credit work. With the small experience I have gathered about the recent advance in the co-operative movement by these non-credit inspectors, I find they have done some good work. But, at the same time, I may say that real advancement for the depressed classes in non-credit work has yet to be made. By this non-credit work much could be done to benefit the depressed classes, especially in encouraging cobbler societies, unions among scavengers, and unions for storing grain and other things. If these things are taken up

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by non-credit inspectors, it will go a long way for the advancement of co-operative movement among the depressed classes With these few words, I support the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,520 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred."

The question was put and the grant was made.

GRANT XXVI—INDUSTRIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

> '*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 15,500 *under Grant* XXVI—*Industries—Transferred, for the continuance of the special staff employed for the survey of cottage industries.*'

This Council, as you will remember, Sir, has sanctioned the budget allotment for the appointment of a special officer for survey of cottage industries, three deputy tahsildars and other staff up to the end of June. It is now proposed to keep the Special Deputy Collector to the end of January 1929, and the deputy tahsildars and the other staff to the end of October 1928, so that they may complete the work. In these circumstances, I request that the demand may be granted."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 15,500 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion for the reason that the gentlemen, the special officer and the tahsildars who have been selected to conduct the survey of these cottage industries, have no knowledge of the industries themselves. They come to a headquarter, ask some person connected with the industry, 'Sir, will you help me by saying what your industries are,' and they are gentlemen who really do not know the spelling of the industries with which they are concerned. The Deputy Collector, who is conducting a survey of these cottage industries, confessed to me that it was a calamity that he was thrown into that place. Then, what do the tahsildars do? The tahsildars get the information from the revenue inspectors and the revenue inspectors from the village karnam or headman, and they in their turn go to the industrialists and eke out some information. Is this you call a survey of cottage industries? Well, Sir, there are so many industries which do not appear to these surveyors of cottage industries as industries at all. What we want is real genuine cottage industries. I may refer to one; in the east of Madura there is a special industry of making balance beams in iron and steel, and the man is making and selling a number of balance beams. Then there are toy industries. There are industries in Palni conducted by a missionary who is boring the beads called *kundumani* and making garlands out of them, and they are exported to Brazil. I do not see any mention made of these industries in the report published by the special officer. It took some months to publish the report of one district, and then another district was surveyed, and now a report on four districts has been issued I think, within two or three months. What is it, Sir, that they are doing?

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"Now let us see if they are really travelling over the whole area. What time will it take for these people to travel the whole area? Why not divide the whole area into each district and appoint a special officer with the assistance of a deputy tahsildar and ask him to compile the facts for that one district? The idea introduced by the ex-Minister, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, is no doubt very good. The idea was an excellent idea but the misfortune of it is that you have chosen the wrong man. He has to study about spinning, weaving, mat-making, etc. Is his age sufficient to make the necessary survey over the whole area? I am for having a survey but not the survey of the sort that you have been now having. It will not be worth the paper on which it is printed. We want a bona fide and real survey. It must be a document for all time to come. At present a lot of money is being wasted on these surveys. The present survey gives nothing but the wages of the coolies, and it will be useful for foreign merchants to find out the cost of this and that. That is not the survey we want. What are the appliances to be introduced in the industry? What are the present defects? What are the sufferings that people are undergoing at present on account of particular industries? Any survey relating only to the wages of the people, where particular things could be got, where the yarn is produced, is no survey at all. This I call a wrong survey; it is an improper survey and it is a mala fide survey. The survey must be done by a man who knows all about it and not by revenue officials who have to draft a report to eke out their livelihood. I therefore oppose this grant." 1-15 p.m.

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"I join my hon. Friend in condemning the method of this survey. I think the hon. Minister should come forward with a proposal to change first the man who surveys and then the method of survey. From the way in which the cottage industries have been surveyed in the district of South Kanara, I think the whole method is a perfunctory method. It is not on right lines. The person concerned came to me once and I was busy then and I could not see him. What he could have done is this. He ought to have written to the District Advancement Association of South Kanara to give him the necessary assistance, giving them sufficient notice to call for a meeting and discuss the matter with all the men interested in the subject. What is the good of seeing one man here and there, making a haphazard enquiry and then saying that there is no cottage industry worth the name in the district? Now the selection of a revenue official for this purpose is wrong. The revenue officers look to panchayats for information. It is necessary to select a man already in the trade in the district concerned. What is the good of bringing a man from Bellary to survey the cottage industries in Kanara? A bonus of Rs. 100 given to some society as in Mangalore will enable the society to depute an enthusiast or enthusiasts to explore the matter and give the necessary information The ex-Minister selected a proper man for his own district."

*The hon. the President:—"Do the remarks apply to the present Minister?"

*Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"I oppose this grant because Government should adopt better methods. Non-officials should be asked to make such enquiries. I do not think officials are inspired by any good will for our industries. I would therefore make this enquiry a non-official one, at the same time with the assurance of a small honorarium to persons who will collect facts."

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Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid this enquiry into the cottage industries of this Presidency is sharing the same fate as the other progressive movements share in the present dispensation of this Government. I have no doubt about the bona fides of the ex-Minister but I was absolutely equally certain that he was entirely mistaken in thinking of this enquiry without employing the non-official agency. A revenue divisional officer is deputed to carry on this work of enquiry and now there are two assistants. The revenue divisional officer is very much of a layman but a non-official will be at least in touch with the conditions of the world. A man who has worked as a revenue divisional officer cannot be expected to have a grasp of the subject. I am sure the gentleman that has been appointed has done all that he could under the ignorance that he has to labour under in respect of the industries of the country. That an ignorant man should be assisted now with two more ignorant people is a sad commentary on the system of administration, even though the subject is under the Ministers. I wish the present Minister takes lessons from the experience of the past Ministers. There is a great deal to be done for cottage industries. But all these cottage industries are neglected by every department of Government. For instance, the bamboo industry is connected with the Forest Department; the paper industry is connected with the Forest Department and there are other departments with which these industries are connected. These departments have a vested interest already and unless the enquiry is made comprehensive to include these relationships among the various departments of Government there is no good of an enquiry. The cottage industries may survive, and statistics may be collected and compiled as a result of this enquiry. But the information is already there in the statistical atlas to a certain extent. I admit that the collection of materials by the present officer is somewhat more expensive than what is contained in the statistical atlas. But for the satisfaction of this particular purpose the special officer need not have been appointed. If the Minister has any mind to improve the industries he would be in a position to appoint such a committee or such a man who can get into touch with all the industries in the districts and bring forward definite proposals for the improvement of the industries. This very morning we had an answer in connexion with the bangle industry in my district. There were a number of presumptive statements in that answer. These presumtive statements have never been attempted to be tried in actual experience. This is the sort of answer that the Government are prepared to give to questions put on the floor of this House. So Government who have no knowledge of these industries are less useful for the purpose of the survey. So the question of the enquiry into the condition of cottage industries has to be undertaken in a more serious way, in a manner which will induce confidence in the people and contribute to the well-being of the people. I am sure the present revenue officer is gathering some information and doing his best under the circumstances. He is not empowered to take evidence or consult expert knowledge. I put a question about his powers and duties and found that he had not the facilities to consult experts or undertake long journeys to find out what has to be done in consultation with the methods followed in other provinces. He has merely to collect facts and so booklets are sent to us which are a mere waste of money and print. We find that these booklets are tabulations of certain conditions that already exist. I have absolutely not a word to say against the gentleman. But I am bound to say that the method adopted by the

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ex-Minister and the methods likely to be adopted by the present Minister if this motion is agreed to are particularly wrong. I wish the present Development Minister withdraws the present demand and comes before the House again with a better scheme."

* The hon Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Sir, I have listened to the debates with great care. I can only say that my predecessor in office who knew the importance of cottage industries selected the best man to survey the present situation of the industries, and he has been in charge of the work since. The hon. Member Mr. Tulasiram says that this officer goes to the Members of the Legislative Council and asks them for information. He was instructed as far as possible to meet the Members of the Legislative Council and be in touch with them. If that is taken as a disqualification, he need not see them hereafter. He does it simply to get information. Perhaps he is a quiet man and is not of a talkative nature which should not be taken as a disqualification. I heard Mr. Moidu, President, District Board, Malabar, say that he was one of the most sincere officers and that he was able to give him much information in Malabar. Anyhow, Sir, the work has been undertaken and has to be finished. We shall then have a report for the whole Presidency to consider and see how the cottage industries can be improved." 1-30 p.m.

The question that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,500 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred was put to the House and carried ; and the grant made.

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch 2-30 p.m.)

V

REFERENCE TO THE PROCEEDINGS ON SIMON COMMITTEE MOTION.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" Mr. President, Sir, with your permission, I should like to make one or two observations in connection with the proceedings of the House on Tuesday last. I feel it my duty on behalf of my party to give expression to the feeling that has been agitating the members of my party regarding the occurrences of 3rd and 4th instant. The members of my party feel that the expeditiousness with which the motions connected with the formation of the Simon Committee were dealt with did not afford enough opportunity for a full expression of opinion on such a momentous question. The motion for closure was moved and allowed even before one of the Deputy Leaders has finished his speech. More particularly, Sir, the extension of the sitting of this House beyond the usual hour, though not agreed to on invitation, is viewed as a deprivation of the privileges of the Opposition. Anxious as I am that there should be no misunderstanding between the Chair and the Members of the House, I place this information regarding the existence of such a feeling before you to avoid further misunderstanding."

* The hon. the President :—" The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has just referred to the proceedings of this Council of the 3rd and 4th. His first point was with reference to the expeditiousness with which the proceedings were carried. As far as my recollection goes the whole of the 3rd was devoted to the question of the President giving his consent or not and to the question of the point of order."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I am sorry it was only the 4th."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the 3rd. Regarding the 4th, if the House remembers aright, after the main motion had been put to the House for discussion, there was at first a dilatory motion in the Parliamentary parlance on the part of Mr. Saldanha who moved that the motion be postponed till a certain event had happened. If I remember correctly, more than five or six speakers had their say on the motion and then closure was moved and accepted by the House. After Mr. Saldanha's motion was disposed of, Mr. Siva Rao's amendment was taken into consideration and an equal number of speakers on both sides of the House took part in the debate and then closure was moved. Afterwards Mr. Siva Rao's amendment was accepted by the House. Subsequently, there was an amendment of Mr. Saldanha, which was not even seconded. Then the amended resolution was open for the discussion of the House. At that stage the Leader of the Opposition moved a dilatory motion under Standing Order 34. If I remember well, he occupied more than ten minutes on that motion, and after that it was seconded by one of the Deputy Leaders, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, who also occupied more than ten minutes. My idea is that a motion, under Standing Order 34 is ordinarily not dilated upon for such a long time. I have got a fairly long experience of the House and motions under Standing Order 34 are not generally allowed to be discussed for long periods. To my mind there has been no instance when motions of this kind were debated upon for a longer period. Just before Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar closed his speech, closure was again applied for. I have often held that a closure motion can be made even in the middle of a speech. That follows from the wording of Standing Order 33. It is for the House to change the wording of the standing order if it thinks that it is unsatisfactory. I agree that it is not a thing to be generally encouraged ; but when once the Speaker comes to the conclusion that it is a dilatory motion, he has to use his discretion and if he thinks there has been reasonable debate, he has to accept the closure and allow the House to judge.

2-45 p.m. "Regarding the continuance of the sitting beyond 5 p.m., according to the standing orders as they are, there is no time limit placed as to when the Council should adjourn. On a former occasion, when a similar contingency arose, I even advised Members of the Opposition to take steps to fix a rigid rule as to when it should adjourn. There are many instances within my recollection when a sitting of the House was continued after 5 o'clock. I can believe that it may be a matter of inconvenience to some of the Members to remain in Council after 5 p.m. on account of their other engagements. But I suggest that it is necessary either to have a rigid rule or to adopt the practice of the House of Commons, where just before the beginning of each sitting, the Leader of the House or the Leader of the Opposition if he considers that a particular subject requires to be disposed of on that very day, moves for the suspension of the standing order regarding the hours of sitting and for the prolongation of the sitting until such time as he may think that the discussion of the subject will require. Thus in the House of Commons the intentions of the House have to be carried out, and it has control over its sittings. As long as our standing orders

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remain as they are, I have to use my discretion to the best of my lights ; and if the Opposition feels that certain restrictions are necessary, I hope they will take the necessary steps to amend the standing orders."

VI

RESOLUTION UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923.

* The hon Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution, viz.,—

> '*This Council recommends to the Government that the revised notification*[a] *and rules submitted to the Council for approval under section* 8 *of the Cotton Transport Act*, 1923 (*III of* 1923), *as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act*, 1925 (*XXXIV of* 1925), *be issued by the Local Government in the form in which they have been so submitted.*'

" Though it is perhaps not necessary to explain the proposals before the House, I shall briefly advert to the past history of this measure in this Presidency. As the hon. Members are aware, the Cotton Transport Act was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1923 with the main object of maintaining and improving the quality of the cotton grown in certain areas. To attain this object, the measure enables the Local Government to prohibit, by notification, the import of cotton into that area except under a licence. No notification can issue unless it has been approved by a resolution of the Council. The notification and the rules framed under the Act by the Government of Madras were first placed before the Council in August 1925 and passed by it. According to the notification and rules then passed, the Act was extended to Madras and made applicable to three protected areas :—

" (1) The northern and western area consisting of the Ceded districts."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The hon. Minister is reading his speech wholesale."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" After hearing this morning the hon. the Chief Minister, an English University man, and our own ex-Minister, a graduate of our University, who referred to manuscript speeches, I don't think I will be justified in restraining Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar." (Laughter.)

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is purely technical and has to be explained with notes."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I therefore request you to kindly remove the ban on manuscript speeches ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When I allowed Sir A. P. Patro and the hon. the Chief Minister this morning to resort to manuscript eloquence, I need not say that I have practically removed the ban on manuscript speeches."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As a matter of personal explanation, I beg to point out to you, Sir, that even in the House of Commons responsible Ministers of the Crown do read from manuscript especially when it concerns matters of policy or matters of finance."

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[a] Printed as Appendix XIII at pages 585-606 infra.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I don't think they resort to it when they reply to debates."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" (2) The Tiruppur Cambodia area comprising the district of Coimbatore, the Karur, Kulittalai and Musiri taluks of Trichinopoly, the Namakkal, Tiruchengode and Rasipur taluks of the Salem district and that portion of Madura lying to the north and west of the Vaigai river.

" (3) The Tinnevelly are acomprising the Tinnevelly district, portion of the districts of Madura and Ramnad lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.

" These three areas represent the tracts into which the import of cotton by rail and sea except in accordance with the conditions of a licence prescribed is prohibited. It is unnecessary to go into the other details connected with the working of the system. I may however mention that even when this notification was introduced in the Council expert opinion was not in favour of including into the Cambodia area tracts other than the district of Coimbatore and the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district ; but the final decision was arrived at in consultation with the representatives of the Council by the hon. Minister then in charge. The Act has now been working for well nigh three years. The working of the Act has been reported upon by the Director of Agriculture and his proposals for the future working of the Act have been considered at more than one meeting of the Provincial Cotton Committee, Madras. Though the Director of Agriculture was in favour of re-arranging the two protected areas in the south, viz., the Cambodia area and the Tinnevelly area, into three, viz., the irrigated Cambodia area comprising Coimbatore and the taluk of Karur and Palni, the Karunganni area comprising Tinnevelly and portions of Madura and Ramnad lying to the east and south of Vaigai and Salem and Dindigul area comprising the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly excepting Karur, Tanjore, remaining portions of Madura excepting Palni and portions of Ramnad. The Provincial Cotton Committee expressed a preference for the amalgamation of the southern areas into one. As there was a difference of opinion, the result of the discussions at the meetings of the Provincial Cotton Committee were placed before a conference presided over by my predecessor. As a result of the deliberations of the Conference and on a consideration of the various petitions and proposals received from various gentlemen and bodies representing the points of view of the grower, trader, mill-owner, broker, etc., the Government have decided to accept the proposal to have for the present only one area in the south which will combine the present protected areas of Tiruppur and Tinnevelly and extend it so as to comprise all other districts, as specified in the notification, and to permit the movement of cotton seed free without licence while continuing the restriction as regards kappas and lint. As this decision represents almost the unanimous desire of traders, growers and others interested in the cotton industry, I hope the Council will pass the resolution recommending the adoption of the notification and rules as framed. I may in this connexion tell the House that this decision does not find favour with expert bodies, such as the Indian Central Cotton Committee engaged in attempts to improve cotton industry in India ; but the Government propose to give a trial to the working of the Act under the re-arrangements embodied

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in the notification. I do not think it is necessary for me to deal with the minor matters referred to in the notification and which are sufficiently explained in the memorandum accompanying it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am glad to see that on this matter, wisdom has after all dawned on the Government. From 1920, the people of the district of Coimbatore and some of the neighbouring districts were put to a great deal of persecution and prosecution, simply with a view, as we stated then and we do state it here now, to help financially or otherwise, some foreign exporters and others. As for the Agricultural Pests Act all possible obstacles were placed in the way of free cultivation of cotton. And for five years, the people of the Coimbatore district who were chiefly interested in the matter and of the neighbouring districts had to put up a strong and long fight and I am glad to say that the Government showed some signs of wisdom when they agreed to the proposals of the public in that matter. And the date on which all people were asked to remove the cotton plants from their fields was changed from 1st August to 1st September every year. Further trouble arose on the action of the Government under this Cotton Transport Act. The hon. the Minister told us that even now the Indian Cotton Committee was against the proposals of this Government. From 1925 onwards (the struggle began in 1923 itself) there was a regular struggle between the experts of Government on the one side and the poor people of Coimbatore and neighbouring districts on the other. A compromise, as it were, was arrived at in 1925. Though inconvenient it was to the people of our district to agree to division of this cotton area into three districts, they had to submit to it as a compromise. I wish that all the non-official European Members were present now. If they were here I would give them one piece of advice, but since they are not here I would communicate it to them through the proceedings of this House. So long as there was a dispute between the European merchants of Tinnevelly and the cotton growers of Coimbatore, the Government was taking advantage of that fight, and divided the southern area into two different areas. It so happened, however, that the Director of Agriculture, who was holding strong views on the matter, was against any privileges being given to the people, either the merchants or the growers, and in the exercise of his power, he consistently refused to issue licences to all including Europeans and that was a fortunate day for us. For the European merchants, chiefly belonging to Messrs. Harvey & Co., had thought that in view of their having helped the department they would be helped by the Director of Agriculture, but when once the Director refused to issue licences, they became angry and the result was as has been referred to by the hon. Minister himself so far as the Provincial Cotton Committee was concerned. And the European merchants of Tinnevelly, who were members of the Provincial Cotton Committee, came to our side and agreed to passing a resolution that this restriction should be taken away. Therefore, Sir, whatever the reasons may be and it was chiefly due to the union of the Indian and European merchants, we have achieved a grand victory over the experts of this Presidency. I congratulate the Government on having come to the conclusion that there existed something like a tyranny of experts. Here again, the ex-Minister and the present Minister have to be congratulated on their having agreed to throw away the opinion of the experts and to meet the wishes of the people of this province. They could not

but do that, because the unanimous opinion of all people interested in cotton, growers, merchants or middlemen, was in favour of this change. Therefore, on behalf of the people of Coimbatore and the neighbouring districts, I welcome the resolution that has been moved to-day. So far as Coimbatore was concerned, Government made some attempt to create a division between the growers and the merchants. But in our district growers and merchants are the same and no attempt to separate them can succeed.

3 p.m. "May I say one word more, Sir, with respect to a point which may be looked into by the hon. Minister? I request him to see why we should not take away the necessity for having any resolution under this Cotton Transport Act. It is now believed that there is no use to have the Act in force here, after the present change. The one thing experts want is the prohibition of the import of cotton seeds into our districts. The Government say 'No' to it by this resolution. The cotton seeds have been taken away from the purview of this resolution. May I not therefore appeal to the hon. Minister not to worry people at all in regard to this because the important item of cotton seeds is not within the purview of the resolution? The experts also say that prohibition should extend to road and river transports also. But as it would be a tyranny to put police guards at every junction where roads meet, the Government have very rightly come to the conclusion that even so far as the present restrictions are concerned there shall be no restriction over road transport, as to extend prohibition of transport to roads, etc., would put the people to additional difficulties. I am not opposing this motion. I feel that I should agree with the view of the Provincial Cotton Committee that the best thing is to see that the Cotton Transport Act as far as it concerns our Presidency has no force at all. I hope that it will be done at no distant date. We are satisfied and thankful to the hon. Minister that the Government have arrived at this decision in spite of the opposite view expressed by the official experts. And I therefore strongly support the resolution."

* Mr. C. Gopala Menon:—"Sir, in rising to speak on this resolution it is not my object to oppose it, but to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain difficulties under which the mercantile public is suffering owing to the operation of this Act. The Act was brought into force three years ago with the object of promoting and encouraging the cultivation of pure varieties of cotton in the different cotton-growing areas and of preventing the admixture of lint in bales in order to improve the quality of cotton intended either for local consumption or for export. The difficulties to which the dealers are now put to will be understood if I explain how the movement of cotton takes place in our Presidency. The chief difficulty is that all the cotton grown in Tamil Nadu had to move down to two important markets, Tiruppur and Virudhunagar, and as the cotton ginned in other places are not in practice saleable where ginned and had ultimately to be taken to these two markets. In this way, the Hyderabad cotton has to go to the northern and western areas, such as Bellary, Kurnool and Adoni; Mysore cotton to Salem and Dindigul cotton to Virudhunagar. There are at least five varieties of cotton in the Tamil Nadu comprising eleven districts apart from that coming from the Native States of Mysore and Hyderabad. It is now proposed to lump together all these varieties into one protected area. The thing that is not clear is 'what is protected against what?' All the varieties that ought to be protected each from admixture with others have

been lumped together and it is futile to claim that the exclusive growth of any variety of cotton is encouraged in any locality by this Act. In this way there is no prevention of admixture of lint in bales in this vast area, and further, by the admission of all sorts of seeds into this area both the objects of the Act have been substantially rendered nugatory. Under these circumstances, is there much use in retaining the Act only to give to the merchants the trouble of obtaining licences for the transport of their cotton? What the department should do, on the other hand, is to move forward as in Bombay with the policy of undertaking supply of seed of pure strain and thus stop the sowing of inferior varieties of cotton. The department admits that all the available supplies of seed of the department are promptly absorbed by the ryots and therefore it is only inability of the department to expand its activities that is responsible for the imposition of such restrictions in agricultural and mercantile operations. What is wanted therefore is that the agricultural departments should have more demonstration farms and control and supervise many more subsidized or aided farms, for encouraging the growth of a good variety of cotton. They should see that only good varieties are grown. If the seeds of good varieties or pure strain seed are distributed and their growth encouraged the question of admixture may be left to the good sense of the grower and the seller.

"Another thing I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that it is necessary to see that each variety of cotton is sold on its quality. For instance, Cambodia should be sold as Cambodia, Karunkanny as Karunkanny, and not as under the present system of 'type' selling. If this is done, the object of the Act, viz., encouragement of the growth of good varieties of cotton and the avoidance of admixture can be achieved."

Mr. L. K. Tulasiram :—" Mr. President, Sir, the rules that have now been framed under section 8 of the Act no doubt show that the Government realizes the difficulties of the cotton merchants of South India. When these rules were brought into force on the 24th November 1925 the whole Presidency was divided into three areas known as the northern and western area, the Tiruppur Cambodia area and the Tinnevelly area. Now, Sir, after so much agitation and representation, thanks to the ex-Minister, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, who was taken from place to place, and from village to village to every cotton centre to understand the difficulties of the ryots, the merchants etc., the Government have been wise enough to abolish the three protected areas and recognized only two protected areas. One of these is known as the northern and western area comprising the four districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah and the other is known as the Tamil Nadu area which they call the southern area comprising the districts of Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, etc. The Cotton Trades Association of Virudhunagar in a message which they have sent to me say that the former Tamil districts have been grouped under one area under the Cotton Transport Act. That is a matter really for congratulation. But that has been achieved after a good deal of agitation, after a good deal of expense and after a number of memorials to which the Government officials also manufactured a number of counter-memorials through the propaganda of the officials of the Agricultural department. Sir, they have exempted the cotton seed from the operation of this Act. It is also a matter for congratulation. But in connexion with the issue of licenses I would make one request to the Government. These

licences are issued under forms A to E divided into single licences for consignment by rail, single licences for consignment by sea and exporters' and manufacturers' licences. The sting lies in the classification of the licences into different forms. Why should there be a separate licence for the exporter and the manufacturer and why should there be different single licences to merchants. Sir, this differentiation is probably aimed at encouraging the export of cotton by the European merchants to the detriment of the Indian merchants. I am sorry, as has been observed by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, I do not see in the House many members representing the English Chamber of Commerce. We want equal treatment both for the European and Indian merchants under the rules framed under section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act. Really, if these licences, as demanded by the Provincial Cotton Committee, are to be enforced only for a maximum period of two months, the effect of it would be lost. No doubt I am expected to ship all my goods within two months. If I am not able to do so, I will have to surrender my licence. If I do so, I cannot get another licence. I hope that the hon. the Minister for Development understands the difficulties of cotton merchants of South India and that in administering the Act he will see that Indian merchants are not put to any trouble. I request him to see that the rules are enforced with sympathy and with an idea to improve the prospects of the Indian merchants.

"One word more, Sir. I do not know how it came about that the rules printed in the revised notification were not placed in our hands as required by the rules. It is only this morning after writing to the Secretary, Legislative Council, that I was able to get a copy. Perhaps there is something wrong. I got the revised notification only to-day. I request the hon. Minister to be prompt in supplying these papers to the hon. Members."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"My department has sent in time."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"I take the word of the hon. Minister. Perhaps he is not to be blamed."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"On a point of order, Mr. President. May I know under what provision of the rules or Standing Orders this motion is brought before the House by the hon. Minister for Development? If it is under 24-A, may I know whether . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is a resolution recommending to the Government."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Is it a resolution, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to read the resolution."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"But is it ballotted?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is aware, I believe, that the Govrnment have a right to arrange their business."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Even without ballot, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Under Standing Order No. 5, ballot is not applied to official motions."

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Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"I close my observations with the request to the hon. Minister to administer the rules in a more sympathetic manner."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I do not want to say anything on this matter except that I will bear the several suggestions made by hon. Members in mind, give a trial and await the result of the working of the Act." 3-15 p.m.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote.

"The question is that—

'*This Council recommends to the Government that the revised notification and rules submitted to the Council for approval under section* 8 *of the Cotton Transport Act,* 1923 (*III of* 1923), *as amended by the Cotton Transport* (*Amendment*) *Act,* 1925 (*XXXIV of* 1925), *be issued by the Local Government in the form in which they have been so submitted.*'"

The question was put to the House and carried.

VII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT, 1922.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill[a] to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922.

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons explains fully the scope and purpose of the amendments embodied in the Bill. The working of the Act has shown the need for amending it with a view to enable cottage workers to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by it. It has been found that if cottage industries are to be assisted they should be exempted from the provisions of section 9 of the Act which requires that application for a loan should show assets equivalent to double the amount of the loan required. Cottage workers as a rule do not possess much assets and the restriction of the maximum limit of loan to 50 per cent of the assets stands in the way of their getting any assistance. It is therefore proposed to relax provisions of this section.

"Nextly, the cottage and small-scale industries cannot be expected to maintain detailed accounts, to prepare and submit returns and statements or to get their accounts audited by persons approved by Government for the purpose. In many cases, cottage workers and small-scale industrialists cannot, from the profits they realize from their business, incur the expense of employing a staff to prepare accounts or to meet the cost of audit. It is therefore proposed to exempt these concerns from section 11 of the Act.

"Nextly, these industries cannot get any guarantee of cash credit, or overdraft or fixed advance unless the conditions prescribed in sections 9—12 are satisfied. I have explained that it is necessary to exempt these concerns from the operation of sections 9—11 in respect of applications for cash loans under section 6 (*a*). For the same reasons it is necessary that they should be exempted from these provisions when they apply for aid under section 6 (*b*) of the Act.

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[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st January 1928, as Bill No. 2 of 1928.

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"I may, in this connexion, mention that as a result of the survey of the cottage industries now in progress, it may be found necessary to afford help on a larger scale to cottage workers and small-scale industrialists with a view to improve their economic condition. It is therefore particularly desirable that the existing State Aid to Industries Act should be made more elastic so as to provide for the grant of assistance to these industries in suitable cases."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"I second it."

The hon. the President :—"The question is that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"I beg to move, Sir, that the Bill to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following members :—

1. The hon. the Minister for Development.
2. ,, Advocate-General.
3. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
4. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
5. Mr. V. Ch. John.
6. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
7. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
8. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
9. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
10. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
11. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
12. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
13. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
14 Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
15. ,, J. A. Saldanha (the Mover).

"Sir, I shall briefly give the reasons why I prefer to have this Bill referred to a Select Committee. As we know and as the hon. the Minister has admitted, this Bill is very inadequate for aiding the development of the industries. We have to consider not only sections 9 to 14 of the Act but also some other sections which ought not to apply to small industries. For instance, section 18 requires that arrears of debt can be recovered as if they are revenue overdue, i.e., they can be recovered by summary procedure and the industry can be attached, as in the case of the Carnatic Paper Mills. That is a very dangerous section. I do not understand why the cottage industries should be throttled like this. The Government should not have such a power. I therefore urge that in the case of small industries, they should be exempted from the operation of section 18 of the Act which gives priority to Government loans over other loans. On account of this section, there is always a great dread in the minds of the people who start small industries. Therefore, though I have not brought an amendment including section 18 also, it is absolutely necessary that a Select Committee should carefully weigh the provisions of this Bill and make it as comprehensive and useful as possible. For these reasons, I propose that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the members I have mentioned already."

Mr. D. Narayana Raju :—"I second the motion, Sir."

* The hon. the President :—"The amendment is that the Bill to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act be referred to a Select Committee composed of the members mentioned in the agenda.

"The amendment is for the discussion of the House."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"I oppose it, Sir."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"On a point of order, Mr. President. Let the Minister oppose it, but I feel that he ought to be more alert. The Chair may excuse him this time, but he must be more alert."

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* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I was seeing whether any other hon. Member was going to speak."

" Mr. President, the scope and object of the Bill are too simple to require a detailed consideration by a Committee of the Council. The Bill is a very simple measure intended to extend benefits to small industries and workers at home. The help proposed is exemption from certain sections of the Act which have been considered to be restrictive and not likely to lead to a rapid development or improvement of the conditions of these small workers. The Bill was published, I think, in November 1927, and as this simple measure has been hanging fire for a very long time, I request that the Council may agree to its passing into law immediately, as I am anxious that no further delay should occur in extending the help to small industries. I trust my hon. Friend will not press his motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready for a vote on Mr. Saldanha's amendment.

" The question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the 15 members mentioned in the agenda."

The question was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded, and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, T. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chetti.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
8. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
10. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
11. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. K. R. Karant.
15. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
16. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
17. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
18. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.
19. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
20. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
21. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
22. ,, V. Kameswara Rao.
23. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
24. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
25. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
26. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
27. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
28. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
29. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
30. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
31. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
32. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
33. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
34. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
35. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. Mr. V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Syed Tajuddin Sahib.
18. ,, Abdul Wahab Sahib.
19. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, R. Foulkes.
23. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
24. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
25. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
27. Mr. K. Krishnan.
28. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
29. ,, V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

31. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.
32. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
33. ,, Daniel Thomas.
34. ,, S. Venkayya.
35. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
37. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
38. ,, A. S. Sahajananda Swami.
39. ,, G. R. Premayya.
40. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
41. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
42. The Raja of Panagal.
43. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
44. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
45. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
46. ,, Khadir Muhideen Sahib.
47. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
48. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
49. Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib.
50. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
51. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
52. Mr. P. Siva Rao.
53. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.

Ayes 35. Noes 53.

The motion was lost.

3-30 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now take the Bill into consideration."

Clause 1.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill."

The question was put and adopted, and clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that paragraph 1 of clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

The question was put and adopted.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, I beg to move—

'In line 5, *omit* the figure 9'.

"Section 9 of the original Act operates as a safeguard against excessive lending of State money to unsound concerns. As it is, it permits the lending of an amount equal to the net assets of the concern, and if this section 9 is omitted, there is nothing to prevent the grant of a loan of an amount which is much larger than the existing assets. It was mentioned by the hon. the Minister that these amendments are going to be carried out for the purpose of helping cottage industries. For instance, if a cottage industry that can be run on Rs. 100 wants State aid, it will be quite sufficient to carry on the business if a loan of Rs. 100 is granted to that concern. If the operation of this section 9 is to be omitted, it will mean that more than Rs. 100 may be given as a loan to that concern, which will only have a demoralizing effect on the concern. Therefore, I move this amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT (after a pause) :—"For want of a seconder, the amendment falls through."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, I beg to move—

in line 6, for *the word* '*industries*' substitute *the words* '*any industrial business or enterprise*'.

"I understand the hon. Minister has no objection to this amendment of mine, and so I need not give any weighty reasons for its acceptance."

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Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR :—" I second it."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I accept the amendment, Sir.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is : in line 6, *for* the word ' industries ' *substitute* the words ' any industrial business or enterprise."

The question was put and adopted, and the amendment carried.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, I beg to move

' *In line 7, for the word " one " substitute the word " five ".'*

I had a talk with the hon. Minister this afternoon, and he was prepared to meet me half way by agreeing to substitute Rs. 2,500 for Rs. 5,000 which I want to have in place of ' one thousand rupees '. So . . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What is the amendment before the House ? "

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I shall wait, and if the hon. Minister accepts, I shall substitute Rs. 2,500."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I may inform hon. Members of the House that if any amendment is negotiated and agreed upon between the Member of Government and the mover of an amendment, it must at least be put in the hands of the President in time."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I shall then move the amendment as on the paper, Sir. If you take an industry like match manufacture, furniture making, coir-mat making, pottery, etc , rupees one thousand would be hardly enough when such an industry is under difficulties. There may be excessive stock, and at that time the industry may have to apply to the Department of Industries for help. Unless the amount is increased to Rs. 5,000, it may not be possible for an industry to keep on working at times when it is found necessary that State aid should be given to it."

Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR :—" I second it."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I have no objection to accept an amendment for Rs. 2,500."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to follow the hon. the Minister for Development. The amendment is to substitute ' five thousand rupees ' for ' one thousand rupees.' I already said that I am not prepared to accept surprises. If the hon. the Minister and the hon. the Mover have agreed upon a certain amendment, it ought to have been in my hands before the amendment was taken up. Unless I adhere to this very strictly, I am sure there may be any amount of confusion when heavy legislation is taken up. Therefore in this matter, whatever be the agreement, I am unable to deviate from the practice."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I beg your pardon, Sir, I oppose the amendment as it is."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I request the President to suspend the standing order and give a chance to the hon. Minister ? "

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon. He only wants five thousand rupees to be inserted in the place of one thousand. Sir, in the matter of these cottage industries, there

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may come a time when the hon. Minister himself will come forward with an amendment to make it Rs. 10,000. Really, Sir, the policy of the Government with regard to these industries ought to be a very liberal policy. Sir, are there many industries in India, even cottage industries, which do not require five thousand rupees? Let us take the lace-making industry or mat-making industry. Whatever it may be, even this five thousand rupees is a very small sum for a cottage industry, and if the hon. the Minister opposes this, it is much better that it does not have any State aid at all. I therefore think that the hon. Minister should come forward and thank my hon. Friend for amending it into five thousand rupees."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"I strongly support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, for the reasons already given by him (laughter)."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"I will only add one word, and that is, if this amendment is carried, it will not by any means be binding that a loan of Rs. 5,000 should be granted or that all industries of Rs. 5,000 and below should be helped. Only the maximum limits are indicated within which help may be rendered. I think the hon. Minister should have no objection to accept it."

The hon. the President:—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote. The question is: In line 7 *for* the word 'one' *substitute* the word 'five'."

The question was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
6. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. K. R. Karant.
15. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
16. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
17. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
18. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
19. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
20. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
21. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
22. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
23. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
24. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
25. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
26. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
27. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
28. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
29. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
30. ,, P. Siva Rao.
31. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
32. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
33. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
34. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
35. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. Mr. S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
16. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
18. ,, Abdul Wahab Sahib.
19. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, R. Foulkes.
23. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.

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Noes—cont.

25. Mr. K. Krishnan.
26. ,, N. Siva Raj.
27. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
28. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
29. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
30. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
31. ,, Daniel Thomas.
32. Mr. S. Venkayya.
33. ,, Kenneth Kay.
34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
35. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
36. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
37. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.

Neutral.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Mr. Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
3. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
4. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
5. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
6. The Zamindar of Seithur.
7. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
8. The Raja of Panagal.
9. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
10. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
11. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
12. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
13. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
14. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
15. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
16. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
17. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
18. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Ayes 35. Noes 37. Neutral 18.

The amendment was lost.

*Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to move the following amendment :—

Add at the end the following words —

'*and nothing in section* 9 *shall apply to new and nascent industries or to industries to be newly introduced into areas where such industries are undeveloped.*'

" This amendment of mine requires some elucidation. So, I hope the House will bear with me and hear me with some patience. The Act is somewhat of a technical character and somewhat complicated by certain clauses to which we at first sight do not pay sufficient attention. Only when they are brought into operation for giving a loan, we find that in some unlooked-for corner there is a provision against granting a loan. Therefore, Sir, you will find that though every year Government have been providing something like Rs. 5 lakhs for giving loans, few applications are received for these loans.

" Some screw seems to be loose somewhere : not only somewhere but everywhere (laughter). When anyone applies for a loan, he always does so with hesitancy and fear. Now we find there are no applications for these loans because it is felt that it is better to go to a Marwari and pay 20 per cent than go in for a Government loan. The one section that gives rise to all this trouble is section 9. Sections 9 and 10 ought to be read together." 3-45 p.m.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not find any reference to section 10 in the amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Section 9 is unnecessary because section 10 provides the actual security for the grant of the loan. Under section 10 any collateral security can be taken. Suppose there is a man, an enterprising man, who starts a business and wants a small loan on the security of his other

properties. Even when he gives you ample security, this section 9 stands in the way. This section says that unless there is half the value by way of assets, no loan should be granted. In spite of the willingness to give ample collateral security, we have known cases of refusal to grant loans. Remember the conditions of sanctioning a loan. The Board will have to sit and see whether the business is profitable and so on. We are not experts. Nobody sitting in that board is an expert. It is a mere waste of time. Even when there is security ten times the amount asked for, this section stands in the way. Before this Act came into force, the Government had the liberty to give any loan. But under this Act, the Minister may be willing but his hands are tied. Then there is the Finance Department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his arguments. The hon. Member must know that repetitions are not allowed."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I therefore urge my friends to support me. In the present amending Bill there is a chance for new industries, the cottage industries. But it requires a stipulation as to what cottage industries is. The Finance Department will have its objection there also. Let us thank them for small mercies. If you pass this amendment, you will have more applications and instead of 2 lakhs you will have to provide for 4 lakhs. If Government do not want to make this Act an object of ridicule because no one will apply for a loan under it, they must accept this amendment which will do away with section 9."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I second the amendment. In so doing, I want to draw the attention of the House to the statement of objects and reasons in the very Bill of the Government. They admit that the Act was passed four years ago but very few applications have come in. 'There is reason to believe that this paucity of applications is due to the provision in section 9 of the Act which stipulates that concerns applying for aid should show assets equivalent to double the amount of the loan applied for.' They feel that section 9 was not found workable in effect during the last four years. Having conceded so far, they make the case for my friend very easy. We request that they may follow their reasoning to the logical conclusion. If this amendment is accepted, there is nothing incumbent upon the Government to grant the loan. It is always left to their sweet will and pleasure whether to grant it or not. This is only an enabling provision. If the Industries department want to help a new industry, they may grant the loan on the offer of a collateral security. In these circumstances, if the Government mean what they say and unless it is a State Control Industries Act and not State Aid to Industries Act—if they mean by new industries of the country, industries which are just being started, Government must accept this amendment."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The amendment introduces a new provision in the Bill which, I think, is not consistent with the object of the Bill. The Bill is confined to small scale industries and the amendment seeks to embody further provisions which, I think, require some detailed consideration. The effect of the amendment will be that the Government will have to grant loans to the classes of industries in question even though they

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are not able to offer security to the extent of twice the value of the loan applied for. This will be too great a risk to take cespecially in respect of new ventures involviug large capital commitments. I am unable to accept the amendment."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" We are all very thankful to Government for bringing the amending Bill in order that the State Aid to Industries Act may be applicable to cottage industries. We thought that it was a step taken in the right direction. We are now having a harmless amendment which is being opposed. The amendment seeks to permit the grant of loans on the applicants furnishing collateral security. There is also the other safeguard for the Government that in case a cottage industry is started, a report is received whether it is profitable or not. The scheme has to be examined from so many aspects and the Government have to satisfy themselves whether it deserves the support. Unless the application satisfies these tests, Government will not move in the matter. If it is the *bona fide* intention of the Government to encourage and promote cottage industries, it seems te me that this harmless provision should be accepted. If we understand aright the intentions of Government in going on with the cottage industries survey at large expenditure, a provision like this is absolutely necessary in order to help such industries. We have not heard anything from the Minister to show that such a provision is detrimental. If the other safeguards under the Act are observed, there will be no loss at all to the Government. It is essential to remember that there are small industries started by good people with small capital and it is these industries that ought to be promoted. We have got the examples of pencil factories and paper factories with disastrous results. With that as a warning and in view of the revised policy of Government to encourage cottage industries, I think this amendment must be carried. Unless you carry your intentions out into practice and stand by the side of the struggling industries, the State Aid to Industries Act will be futile."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member, Sir Parasuram Patro, is, I think, under an entire misconception. The object of the amendment brought forward by Government to Act V of 1923 is to allow a greater latitude in the case of exactly those cottage industries or minor industries to which the hon. Member has referred. And the effect of the new clause is exactly to exclude those industries from the operation of section 9. It is very difficult to say what is exactly to be treated as cottage industry or minor industry unless we fix a certain minimum capital for each industry. The House has just now reasonably fixed it at Rs. 1,000. Those industries to which the hon. Member referred do get the benefit of the exemption for which he is pleading and they are exempted from the operation of section 9. It is immaterial whether they are new or nascent industries. In any case, whatever they are, new or nascent or existing, they are excluded from the operation of section 9. What is the effect of the amendment of the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha? It is that any industry which could be termed new or nascent, irrespective of the amount of capital it required, shall be excluded from the operation of section 9. It would be quite impossible for Government to accept the amendment which may have a very serious financial effect and involve Government in serious financial liability." 4 p.m

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I reply, Sir ? "

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think that movers of amendments have got a right of reply, because an amendment is not a substantive motion."

* Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE:—" Mr. President, Sir, it would have been hardly necessary for me to say anything but for the fact that the House has not quite grasped the situation. If the amendment moved by Mr. Saldanha is carried, it would mean that Government could lend money to industrial enterprises of a certain nature specified by him without there being any security at all. Section 9 was referred to by the speaker. But I notice that there is no collateral security of any nature there."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :— " Section 10."

* Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Section 10 is referred to only just now. But I should like to point out that the reason why section 9 insists on a certain minimum security to be afforded by the business concern asking for a loan is this, that there should be some evidence of serious effort on the part of the company's promoters or the undertakers to do the financing work themselves. It would be, I think, placing a premium on thoughtless commercial ventures which are fraught with so much financial risk, and in a country not used to such things, if we should allow anybody who has taken no special effort to finance the commercial concern to be able to go to Government and take a loan on the security of immoveable property. Any such step would necessitate a good deal of care as to the expenditure of the loan by the borrower. These are the reasons which I believe led to the provision of section 9 and the present suggestion to drop it altogether will be to give up one of the most important considerations which underlay the original Act."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, in spite of the speeches of the hon. the Finance Member and the Development Secretary, the House still remains unconvinced of the case for the Government. The mover of the amendment has pointed out that the financial aspect of the problem is safeguarded by the provision in section 10. I fail to see, therefore, any reason for the nervousness of Government, except it be that they don't want to develop nascent industries in the province. The Finance Member seems to think that carrying this amendment would produce serious financial effect. There is the safeguard mentioned in section 10 besides other safeguards mentioned by the hon. Member, Sir Patro. For whose benefit is section 9 to be amended by the Government motion? It is intended for industries already in existence with a capital of Rs. 1,000. But new industries also deserve special encouragement. Supposing there is a young man in the country who is responsible for launching an industry of a new nature and Government find that it would ultimately prosper if it is helped in the initial stages, this amendment is intended for such cases, and the Government need not feel nervous about the realization of the money advanced, since there is section 10 providing for collateral security."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that in clause 2 add at the end the following words :—

" and nothing in section 9 shall apply to new and nascent industries or to industries to be newly introduced into areas where such industries are undeveloped."

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The question was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1 Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur
8. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
10. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
13. Mr. K. R. Karant.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
16. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
17. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
19. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
20. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
21. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
22 ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
23. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
24. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
25. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
26. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
27. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
28. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
29. ,, C R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
30. ,, K. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai.
31. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
32. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
33. ,, C. Gopala Menon
34. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
35. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
36. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. A, B. Shetty.
20. ,, J. Bheemayya.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
24. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
26 Mr. K. Krishnan.
27. ,, N. Siva Raj.
28. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
29. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
30. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
31. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
32. ,, Daniel Thomas.
33. ,, S. Venkiah.
34. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
35. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
36. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
38. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
39. ,, A. S. Sahajananda Swami.

Neutral.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
3. The Zamindar of Seithur.
4. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
5. The Raja of Panagal.
6. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
8. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
9. Kadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
10. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Ayes 36. Noes 39. Neutral 10.

The amendment was lost.

The question that clause 2 of the Bill as amended do stand part of the Bill was put to the House and carried.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have to move a few formal amendments. I move that in line 4 of clause 3 the figure '(15)' be inserted before the words 'the conditions.' The original section contained 14 clauses ; now that we are adding a 15th clause, this amendment is necessary."

The question was put to the House and carried; the amendment was made.

Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—"I move, Sir, that in line 5 the comma after the word 'cash' may be omitted."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

4-15 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is clause (3) as amended do form part of the Bill."

The question was put and carried.

Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" After clause (3), add the following as a new clause :—

'4. The word " and " at the end of clause (13) of sub-section (*b*) of section 19 of the said Act shall be omitted, and the word " and " shall be inserted at the end of clause 14 of sub-section (*b*) of section 19 of the said Act.'

" This amendment is equally a drafting amendment.

" Formerly, there were only 14 clauses and at the end of clause (13) you had the word 'and'. Now that we have got the 15th clause, a formal amendment has been made to insert the word 'and' at the end of clause (14) instead of at the end of clause (13)."

Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" I second it, Sir."

The question was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I now move, Sir, that the Bill as amended by the House be passed into law."

The question was put and carried.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN FISHERIES ACT, 1897.

*The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg

> '*to present the report* of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Indian Fisheries Act,* 1897, *in its application to the Presidency of Madras and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.*'

" I need not at this stage perhaps advert to the objects of the amendment. As will be seen from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is proposed to provide for the following three matters :—

(1) For empowering the Government to prohibit the destruction of fry or immature fish in waters where such a course is considered necessary ;

* Printed as Appendix XIV at pages 607-610 infra.

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(2) for empowering the Government to prohibit fishing without limit of time in public waters except under licence; and

(3) for enabling Government to recover fishery rentals as arrears of revenue under section 52 of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act of 1864.

"The Select Committee have examined the Bill and have suggested two amendments. One is to amend the proviso to section 8 of the main Act and the second is to introduce a proviso to sub-section 4 of section 6 of the principal Act. The Government have decided to accept these amendments with a small change in the form of the proviso suggested in clause 3. This amendment, as the hon. Advocate-General will explain, is only intended to indicate sufficiently clearly the procedure to be adopted for placing the rule before the Legislative Council for obtaining its vote. I now request that the Bill with the amendment be now taken into consideration."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The question that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration was put and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that clauses 1 and 2 stand part of the Bill."

The question was put and carried.

Clause 3.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar rose to move his amendment.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, it is for consideration whether the amendment I have given notice of or the amendment of the Advocate-General is to be taken up first. My amendment is more comprehensive and I therefore suggest that it be taken up first."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It seems the Advocate-General's amendment is a drafting amendment. It is better to wait and see the fate of Mr. Saldanha's amendment."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I propose that the proviso to clause 3 which is proposed by Government should be as follows :—

'*Provided that the prohibition shall not extend to any fishery in the sea other than pearl fishery or chank fishery or to any fishery in a tidal river except by rule assented to by vote of the Legislative Council.*'

"In order to make my point clear, I shall try to elucidate it from my own minute of dissent which has been printed but which is not in the hands of many. The Bill originally as it stood sought powers for the local Government to modify the old provision in the Indian Fisheries Act which enabled them to prohibit fishing in any water for a period not exceeding two years. This meant that Government might parcel out any sea within a territorial distance of three miles. Here is the sea at Madras which they can parcel out into 100 pieces and give them out to a number of fishermen. That means that a large number of people will be under their control. They will have a lot of

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these fishermen under their thumb. In navigable rivers which extend several miles you can imagine what such control means. Now, Sir, in England, in navigable waters Government is the owner of them, but that is subject to the right of the people. Even in India under the Land Encroachment Act of 1905, it is provided that the right of the Government is subject to other public rights, to all natural and easement rights of other landholders, and of the other customary rights of the people, subsisting then. The Indian law recognizes the principle of the English law. In the tidal river water this right is subject to the right of the fishermen. The rights of fishing by the people are customary rights. I pointed this out to the Select Committee. It was a shock to the hon. Minister that there could be any objection to the Bill. The committee saw the point of it and the meeting was adjourned with a view to give this point the consideration it deserved. So far as the seas are concerned, it is all right. But over tidal waters, Government could not have any control. Government could not lease them without the consent of the people. I am glad that in my dissent the present Minister of Excise, hon. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar supported me. I hope this will not be treated as a party matter, and will be recognized that it is a matter affecting the rights of the people. The amendment may require some verbal alteration but it can be done afterwards. I appeal to the House to accept my amendment. In the interests of the people this right should be fought for.

4-30 p.m. "This will be a tool in the hands of the politician to make unscrupulous use of. In the fishermen community there will be about 10,000 voters and they will be on the side of the powers-that-be. I think the catching or forcing of their votes is the motive behind this move. Their condition is one of great distress and we should not deprive them of what rights they now enjoy by placing this sort of power in the hands of the bureaucracy, never mind what sort of bureaucracy it is. This community is already under the control of the Department of Fisheries. It is entirely powerless. In this state of affairs if we bring them under the control of a licensing branch of some department of Government it will be a crushing blow to them. I hope in the name of the liberty of these people and for the sake of their economic condition the House will be kind enough to support my amendment."

* Mr. K. R. Karant :—"Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. I do not wish to speak on the aspect of controlling their votes when democracy is introduced. I am speaking on another point. As things stand at present, both in the sea and also in the tidal rivers, these fishermen have been enjoying from time immemorial the right of fishing. Now we are giving in the hands of the Government this power without the consent of the Legislative Council. I see no difference between fisheries in the sea and fisheries in rivers. I therefore submit that in both cases any rule issued should receive the assent of the Legislative Council."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—"Sir, the amendment relates to . . ."

* The hon. the President :—"The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. The only difference between the amendment of the Advocate-General and that of Mr. Saldanha is the addition of the words 'or to any fishery in a tidal river' at the end of the second sentence in the amendment of the Advocate-General. I think it will be for the convenience of the House to

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allow Mr. Saldanha to withdraw his amendment and ask the Advocate-General to move his amendment. Mr. Saldanha may then move his amendment for the addition of the words 'or to any fishery in a tidal river." When his amendment is disposed of, the House may take up the amendment of the Advocate-General. If once Mr. Saldanha's amendment is accepted, there will be difficulty as the wording is not satisfactory even by his own admission."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I accept your suggestion, Sir, and beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, in clause 3 of the Bill the words—

> 'Provided that the prohibition shall not extend to sea fishery other than pearl fishery or chank fishery except by rule assented to by vote of the Legislative Council'

might, from the drafting point of view, be more correctly put in the way I have suggested. Mine is only a drafting amendment. These words have been taken from similar words used in the Cotton Transport Act as to how the proviso should be framed. The object is to get the assent of the House in respect of the rules that may be framed. So, I move that for the existing proviso read above in clause 3 of the Bill, the following shall be substituted :—

> 'Provided that no rule shall be made under this sub-section to prohibit sea fishery other than pearl fishery or chank fishery unless, after previous publication under sub-section (6) of this section, it has been laid in draft before the Legislative Council, and has been approved by a resolution of the Legislative Council either with or without modification or addition ; but upon such approval being given the rule may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved.'

This is only a drafting amendment intended to carry out exactly the object which the select committee had in view."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that for the existing proviso substitute the proviso read out by the Advocate-General."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I move that in line 2 *after* the words 'chank fishery' *insert* the words 'or to any fishery in a tidal river'."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I second the amendment of Mr. Saldanha. I looked into the question of tidal rivers in connection with the amending Bill and found to my surprise that such control as the Government are exercising at present in tidal waters is merely an accident. I found no authority for the Government to get control of these tidal waters, but somehow or other in a few cases the Government is exercising control. It is purely accidental. The money realized by the Government from these tidal waters is very small. I believe I am right in saying that only in Ganjam the district board is getting any money from the lease of tidal waters in the tidal rivers and in the backwaters

called Thamparas. This, I believe, is only a solitary instance and as the money involved is small it is but right that the Government should make the procedure uniform throughout the province by foregoing the income from this source.

" The general practice in other countries as observed by the hon. Mover is to let alone these tidal rivers. I think it will be only fair if the Government accepts the amendment and agrees to drop the control now exercised only in one district. I believe there are no tidal waters in Tanjore where the Government is exercising control over the fisheries. In a matter of this kind it is difficult to say where a tidal river ends and the other begins. I think, Sir, the amendment of Mr. Saldanha is a reasonable one and ought to be accepted by the House."

*The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Sir, the amendment proposed by Mr. Saldanha requires that any rule intended to prohibit fishing not only in the sea but also in tidal rivers should be placed before the Legislative Council for its vote. The Government have of course decided to agree to the proviso as introduced by the Select Committee requiring that no prohibition should extend to the sea fishery other than pearl fishery or chank fishery except with the consent of the Council. I regret that the amendment given notice of by Mr. Saldanha cannot be accepted by the Government. The procedure will be inconvenient when speedy action has to be taken and in the event of refusal the Government, and in some cases local bodies also, stand to lose a portion of their revenue. At present fisberies in many rivers down to their mouths, i e., even in tidal portions, are leased out and the revenues are credited to the Government or local body in cases where such revenues have been assigned to local bodies. No such right is exercised at present in respect of sea fishery which is open to unrestricted fishing by the public at large. The claim of the Government to the fisheries in rivers rests upon the right of the Government as trustees of the waterways in the country to possess and to assign the exclusive possession of them to any individual on payment of a revenue for them in the shape of fishery rent. The Government should therefore be in a position to exercise these powers unhampered. There need be no fear that the possession of this right will lead the Government to exercise their power in a case where private rights are found to exist either by prescription or by adverse possession. Every time a rule is proposed to be made under the sub-section to prohibit fishing, a full investigation will be made into the rights exercised by private bodies in respect of fisheries in public waters. The Government can be trusted to exercise the power with care and circumspection. I accept all amendments except the one with regard to tidal waters."

*Mr. S Satyamurti :—" Sir I have no objection to your ruling publicly that manuscript speeches are allowed in the case of Ministers. But, Sir, discussion becomes a farce if a responsible Minister reads out a note prepared in the office before he heard the arguments advanced in favour of an amendment in the House. I submit, Sir, if he were to sit still and not listen to the arguments or understand them and make out a case against them, but simply take up a file and read what the Secretary wrote in the office and say that the Government therefore regret (laughter)—that also is written there (renewed laughter) . . ."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member Mr. Satyamurti is requested to resume his seat."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" A word of personal explanation, Sir. I had discussion with almost all the hon. Members who gave notice of the amendments and I took down notes of their points for my reply. The Secretary did not prepare the note." 4-45 p.m.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am not concerned with that.'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We are not concerned with who prepared the note. The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the merits of the amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" My complaint is that there is no reply by the Government after listening to the arguments coming from such a weighty source as the ex-Minister in charge of the department. It becomes almost a farce if the hon. the Minister were to come here with a set of arguments ready before we are able to place our arguments for the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench. Therefore I say that the amendment has not been replied to in the manner in which an amendment ought to be replied to. Now what is the amendment ? It is that the previous permission of this Council ought to be taken before the Government seek to regulate fisheries in tidal rivers. My hon. Friend says, as a responsible Minister, that Government can be trusted to do these things quite properly, and they ought to be unhampered in the discharge of their duties. May I ask ' are we in the Montagu-Chelmsford days, or are we living in the pre-Christian era, when the Government feel that any discussion in the Legislative Council was hampering the discretion of the executive ? Is that a new theory of Ministerial responsibility which the hon. Member for Trichinopoly is laying down for the benefit of the future generations ? If the Government think that they place certain rules before the House, it will be hampering the discretion of the Government, it will be insulting the House. I do not think any hon. Member can take that insult lying down. Is it even correct ? Has not this House the same sense of responsibility which the hon. the Minister claims for himself ?

" Secondly, he says with gusto that the Government can be expected to behave well. There is no greater bureaucrat who has been in the steel frame of India. He has crossed the floor recently and has in six months become a seasoned bureaucrat telling us that Government ought to be left unhampered.

" Seriously speaking, Mr. President, it seems to me that we are not met by arguments against our arguments, but are merely asked to accept the wisdom of the bureaucracy, and the hampering nature of the Council. Therefore I do earnestly appeal to every section to teach the Minister his place that he must either meet this House seriously, accept its wishes or at least answer arguments by counter-arguments. We cannot stand the nonsense any longer that he represents the last word in the gubernatorial wisdom. I ask the House to accept the amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is in the amendment of the hon. the Advocate-General in line (2) after ' chank fishery ' *insert* ' or to any fishery in a tidal river.' "

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
5. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
9. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
11. Mr. K. R Karant.
12. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
13. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
14. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
15. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
16. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
17. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
18. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
19. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
20. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
21. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
22. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
23. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
25. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
26. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
27. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
28. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
29. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Madaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
18. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
19. ,, Daniel Thomas.
20. Mr. S. Venkiah.
21. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
22. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
23. Subadar Major S. A Nanjappah.
24. Mr. K. Krishnan.
25. ,, N. Siva Raj.
26. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
27. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
28. ,, A. B. Shetty.
29. ,, J. Bheemayya.
30. ,, R. Foulkes.
31. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
32. ,, V Ramjee Rao.
33. ,, G. R. Premayya.
34. ,, A. S. Sahajananda Swami.
35. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
37. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
38. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
39. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.

Neutral.

1. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
2. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
3. The Raja of Panagal.
4. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
5. Mr. Kadir Mohideen Sahib.
6. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
7. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Ayes 29. Noes 39. Neutral 7.

The amendment was lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the amendment of the hon. the Advocate-General to the vote of the House."

The amendment was put to the House and declared carried.

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A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
10. ,, V. Ch. John.
11. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. A. Souter.
15. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
16. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar
17. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, A B. Shetty.
21. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
22. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
23. ,, N. Siva Raj.
24. ,, K. Krishnan.
25. Subadar-Major S. A. Ninjappa.
26. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
27. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
28. ,, S Subrahmanya Moopanar.
29. ,, Daniel Thomas.
30. ,, S. Venkiah.
31. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
32. ,, Kenneth Kay.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
35. ,, A. S. Sahajananda Swami.
36. ,, G. R. Premayya.
37. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
38. The Raja of Panagal.
39. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaok Sahib Bahadur.
40. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.

Noes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
3. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
4. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
5. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
6. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
7. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
8. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.

Ayes 40. Noes 8.

The amendment was carried

Clause 3 as amended was put to the House and carried.

Clause 4.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar :—" Sir, I wish to make a formal amendment. I move that in line 2, after the word 'added' insert the word 'namely.'"

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Clause 4 as amended was then put and carried.

The preamble was put to the House and carried.

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" I now move, Sir, that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" I second it."

The motion was put to the House and carried and the Bill as amended was passed into law.

The hon. the President :—" The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble on 8th October at 11 a m."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 225 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 426 supra.]

(1)

Endorsement of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. F. 678/28, *dated* 13*th February* 1928.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from A. R. MACEWEN, Esq., M.C., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. IV, dated the 4th February 1928, R.O.C. No. 49/R & C/28-2.

[Reference—Board's Ref. No. F. 678/28-1, dated 26th January 1928.]

I have the honour to report that I have had the facts relating to the rough patta objection hearing investigated and I submit that the questions may be answered as follows :—

"(*a*) The expression 'applications posted for hearing' is not clear. Twenty-seven petitions were presented on 17th December 1927 by ryots of this village.

(*b*) and (*d*) The formal notification for this village was published in the District Gazette for November 1927, issued to the public on 24th November 1927. All the 110 pattas were issued to the ryots; they were handed over to the potail on 2nd December 1927.

(*c*) The potail sent Mr. Sudekar Thimmapayya's patta three times to his house; the pattadar was absent and his son refused to accept the patta, which was finally served on a tenant, *faute de mieux* on 16th December 1927.

(*e*) The rules in force prescribe a minimum of ten days : the pattas were given to the potail 15 days before the hearing.

(*f*) Please see (*c*) above : the facts are taken from the 'patta delivery book' and from the potail's report.

(*g*), (*h*) and (*i*) There was one such petition, which did not emanate from Mr. Sudekar Thimmapayya and an adjournment was refused. Special Deputy Tahsildars of necessity must adhere to a strict programme; but the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in Kasaragod taluk accepts subsequent petitions up to the date of his own inspection which is at least a month after the date of the hearing."

2. *Questions* (*j*) and (*k*) are matters of the general policy of Government.

Board's Endorsement No. F. 678/28, *dated* 13*th February* 1928.

Submitted to Government with reference to their Memorandum No. 84-E/28-1, dated 23rd January 1928.

2. *Clause* (*j*) *of the Legislative Council Question.*—The question of prescribing a definite procedure for delivering rough pattas and obtaining acknowledgments is under the consideration of the Board separately.

3. *Clause* (*k*) *of the Legislative Council Question.*—Sketches of resurvey fields are not required for preferring objections to rough pattas; they are required only for objections to the resurvey and these can be made for three months after the receipt of the notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey Act which are issued much later than the rough pattas.

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(2)

Memorandum No. 84-*E*/28-2, *dated* 28*th February* 1928, *of the Revenue Department, to the Board of Revenue* (*Land Revenue and Settlement*).

[Legislative Council Question—Settlement—Resettlement—South Kanara district—Old Kasaragod taluk—Narikombu village—Rough patta objection hearing—Board's Endorsement No. F. 678/28, dated 13th February 1928.]

In Official Memorandum No. 84-E/28-1, dated 23rd January 1928, a copy of the Legislative Council Question No. 1578 was forwarded to the Board of Revenue and it was requested to furnish the information necessary to enable a full answer to be given to the question. The Board has forwarded the Special Settlement Officer's remarks on the several clauses of the questions. These remarks do not in all cases contain the information necessary to enable a full answer to be given to the several clauses of the question. The Board is requested to report with reference to clauses (*b*) and (*d*) of the question when the 110 pattas issued on the ryots: with reference to clause (*f*) whether any record actually exists and if so what record to show whether these 110 pattas were served formerly on the ryots or in their absence through members of their household or otherwise: and with reference to clauses (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*), whether adjournments are ever allowed in the case of rough patta objections and if so, for what sort of reasons. The Board is also requested to explain the nature of the patta delivery book to which it has referred.

(3)

Endorsement of the Board of Revenue (*Land Revenue and Settlement*), *No. F.* 1523/28, *dated* 20*th March* 1928.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter from A. R. MacEwen, Esq., M.C., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. IV, dated the 13th March 1928, R.O.C. No. 95/B & C/28-1.

[Reference—Board's Ref. No. F. 1523/28-1, dated 2nd March 1928.]

I have the honour to report as follows on the four further points raised in the above Board's reference :—

(1) Of the 110 pattas, 89 had been delivered a week before the date of hearing and the delivery of the remainder was finished by the day before the hearing. The full details are as follows :—

3rd December	11
5th "	3
6th "	23
7th "	28
8th "	8
9th "	14
10th "	2
11th "	2
12th "	1
14th "	2
15th "	7
16th "	9
Total ...	110

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(2) From the patta distribution list [please see under (4) below], it is seen that the actual pattadars have signed in 38 cases: in 21 cases the parties are women or minors and male relatives or guardians have signed for them; in the other 51 cases information as to the relationship of the recipients is not available.

(3) The hearings are held by Special Deputy Tahsildars who have to keep to a fixed programme published beforehand; the granting of adjournments would disorganize their programme and they are refused; but, as I pointed out in my previous reference, it is also open to parties to apply to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in the interval between the rough patta objection hearing and his inspection.

(4) The patta distribution book or patta distribution list is issued to the village officers with rough pattas and they are required to note in it the date of delivery of each patta and to get the signature of the person to whom it is delivered. This has been in use in this Party for a long time and the Board (Mis. No. 707, dated 27th February 1928) has approved of it for general use

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Endorsement No. F. 1523/28, *dated* 20*th March* 1928.

Submitted to Government with reference to their Memorandum No. 84-E/28-2, dated 28th February 1928. The form of the patta distribution book in use in the Party is given below :—

Form No. I.

Patta distribution list of village No. taluk district.

Patta number. (1)	Name of pattadar. (2)	Date of delivery of patta. (3)	Signature of the pattadar or signature and designation of the person receiving the patta on behalf of the pattadar. (4)	Remarks. (5)

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 269 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 453 supra.]

A.—Statement showing the officers or classes of officers who have been granted rent-free accommodation in 1925, 1926 *and* 1927.

1925.

Coimbatore Circle.	
(1) Maistri, III section, Tellicherry-Coorg Road.	These men are required to live on road sides in the interests of their work.
(2) Maistri, South section, Tellicherry-Coorg road.	
(3) Maistri, Kalpetta.	
(4) Road coolies, Vayitri.	
(5) Maistri, Tagarapady.	
Waltair Circle.	
(6) Maistri at Kalingia.	
(7) Driver of steam road roller, Pottanghi.	
(8) Head coolie and three coolies of the Public Works Department, Town section, Ootacamund.	As labour at Ootacamund has to be imported from adjacent villages 5 or 6 miles off and as these four coolies are required to live near their work so as to be there in the early hours of the morning the concession of rent-free quarters is allowed to them.
(9) Peons and other inferior servants and attenders of the Secretariat who accompany Government to the Hills.	Rent-free quarters are allowed to the staff as it is necessary that they should live close to the Secretariat offices on Stonehouse Hill for the proper performance of their duties.
(10) Road maistris and coolies employed on the Anamalais ghat road.	As the whole length of the Anamalais ghat road runs through an unhealthy tract and as there are no villages nearby where coolies can live, it is considered essential for the efficient maintenance of the road that these men should be housed at the site of their work.
(11) Officers and establishment employed at the head works of the Cauvery-Mettur Project.	The officers are required to live near the place of their work in the interests of work and the grant of this concession does not represent a considerable allowance as the buildings are only semi-permanent and therefore comparatively cheap.

1926.

(12) Electric wireman working at the Government House, Ootacamund.	Accommodation has been provided for him in one of the Secretariat menials' quarters nearest to the Secretariat office and to the Secretariat clerks' quarters on Stonehouse Hill during the stay of Government on the hills each year. The concession was granted for the following reasons :— (1) The services of the wireman may during the season be required at any time in connexion with the electrical installation in the Secretariat office and he should therefore be stationed on Stonehouse Hill for the proper performance of his duties. (2) The salary of the wireman is low enough (Rs. 40) per mensem to justify the concession.

1927.

(13) Tottis in the Coimbatore Agricultural College estate.	The residence of the tottis on the estate is essential in order to maintain sanitary cleanliness.
(14) Sweeper and scavengers of the Secretariat offices at Ootacamund.	The nature of their duties is such as to require their presence very early in the mornings and they have to be within call all day.
(15) Watchmen employed at Ootacamund to look after the Government buildings, occupied and vacant.	The watchmen are required to live at the sites of the buildings in their charge in order that they may be available at all times.

B.—*Statement showing the officers or classes of officers who have been excused wholly or partially from the payment of the rent due by them in the years* 1925 *to* 1927.

1925.

(1) Staff of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Koraput. (2) The Special Assistant Agent, Koraput. (3) District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jeypore district.	These are exempted from payment of rent for the Government quarters provided for them at Koraput if they vacate them during the period of their stay at Vizagapatam during the rainy season every year.

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(4) Lady Assistant Surgeon, Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund.	She was permitted to occupy the building called "the out-patients dispensary" for Rs. 15 per mensem from 1st September 1923. Ordinarily she should pay rent at 10 per cent of her emoluments or Rs. 21-8-0 per mensem. But the Executive Engineer reported that the building was not adaptable for residential purposes and that a rent of Rs. 15 per mensem could reasonably be recovered for it. This concessional rate of rent was approved by Government.
(5) District Judge, South Arcot.	Permitted to pay rent at a reduced rate of Rs. 135 per mensem from 30th March to 7th June 1925 as the building was in great disrepair. The Government also exempted the District Judge from payment of rent for the bungalow from the 8th June up to the date of completion of the repairs sanctioned for the building. The District Judge occupied the building again from 1st May 1926 when the building was still under repair. In view of the incomplete state of the repairs when he returned to the house, the Government directed that rent should again be recovered at the concessional rate of Rs. 135 per mensem until the repairs were all completed.
(6) A clerk of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Harur. (7) Second clerk of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Harur.	Allowed to occupy the vacant Taluk office attender's quarters at a reduced rate Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem as it was reported that the prevailing market rate of rent for similar accommodation was Re. 1 per mensem and that if the clerk was not allowed to occupy the building it would remain vacant.
(8) District Superintendent of Police, Salem.	Granted remission of rent to the extent equal to the amount of rent calculated on the capital cost of the well attached to the bungalow from 1st January 1925 till an adequate supply of water was ensured.
(9) District Superintendent of Police, Nellore.	Recovery of rent waived for the period 7th July to 31st July 1924 when the building was not occupied, as advance intimation about the completion of improvements to the building was not given in time.
(10) Conservator of Forests, Salem.	Remission of rent sanctioned to the extent equal to the amount of rent calculated on the capital cost for the well, from 1st January 1925 to 31st January 1926, as the well became dry and the officer was put to additional expenditure to get water.
(11) District Forest Officer, Kollegal.	Remission of rent sanctioned to the extent equal to the amount of rent calculated on the capital cost for the well for the period 13th March to 15th September 1924.

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(12) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Vizagapatam.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Vizagapatam from 3rd December 1924 to 2nd January 1925 during which period he was in charge of the Veterinary hospital at the station.
(13) Assistant Engineer, Madura Drainage division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Special Executive Engineer's quarters at Madura from March 1925 till the date up to which he held charge of the current duties of the Madura Drainage division in addition to his own.
(14) Revenue Inspector at Rampachodavaram.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 15th March 1924 up to the date when the repairs to the building were completed as it was uninhabitable until the repairs were carried out.
(15) Forest Range Officer, Spike Investigation duty, Denkanikota.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Forest Range Officer's quarters at Anchetti during the period he was in charge of Anchetti range in addition to his own duties.
(16) Five subordinates of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Arrears of house-rent waived for varying periods during the years 1923–24 as some of the houses were vacant for short periods on account of repairs, etc.
(17) Lady Apothecary, Cuddapah.	The recovery of Rs. 59-8-0, the rent due for the occupation of the Police hospital buildings from 6th March to 4th July 1923, was waived as the amount became irrecoverable owing to the discharge of the Apothecary from service. The rent due was not assessed in time.
(18) Peon and maistri working under the Public Works Department Section officer at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	They were in enjoyment of rent-free quarters since 1918 and rent was ordered to be recovered from them at concessional rates from 1st March 1925. There was delay in claiming rent and the Government waived recovery from 1st March to 31st October 1925.
(19) Acting clerk, Agricultural College Dairy, Coimbatore.	The Government waived the arrears of rent due to short recovery for the occupation of "C" type quarters in the College from 16th December 1924 to 7th January 1925, as the clerk had left service and as it was not possible to recover the balance of rent from him.
(20) Engine driver, Public Works Workshops, Dowlaishwaram.	The Engine driver occupied the condemned overseer's quarters at Dowlaishwaram. The Government remitted the recovery of the rent for the building for the period during which it was occupied after it was condemned.

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(21) Accountant of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ootacamund.	Recovery of rent amounting to Rs. 50 was waived as the Accountant did not occupy his quarters for some months during 1923–24 on account of its unsuitability and insanitary condition.
(22) District Superintendent of Police, Vellore.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 13th December 1924 to the date on which the repairs and improvements to the building were completed; also exempted from payment of rent for the official quarters of the Principal, Police Training School, Vellore, from 9th April to 5th July 1925 during which period the District Superintendent of Police held charge of the Principal's post in addition to his own duties.
(23) Supervisor, Public Works Department, Vellore.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters from 1st to 22nd June 1925 during which period he held charge of the subdivision in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.
(24) Assistant to the Government Lecturing Botanist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Exempted from payment of rent from 5th to 27th June 1925 as the quarters were uninhabitable owing to the execution of repairs.
(25) Subdivisional Officer, Tiruttu-raipundi.	Exempted from payment of rent for portions of his quarters which remained uninhabitable owing to the execution of repairs from 15th December 1924 to 31st March 1925.
(26) Military Assistant Surgeon, Koraput.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 30th January to 14th September 1925 as the building was uninhabitable owing to the execution of repairs.
(27) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Chittoor.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Veterinary dispensary, Chittoor, from 4th September to 3rd October 1925 during which period he was in charge of the dispensary in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.
(28) Headquarters Sub-Collector, Parvatipuram, and Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagram.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Revenue Divisional Officer's quarters, Parvatipuram, from 15th April to 11th June 1925 and 12th to 21st June 1925 during which period they were in additional charge of the Parvatipuram division and did not occupy the quarters.
(29) Assistant Law Instructor, Police Training School, Vellore.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Chief Law Instructor's quarters from 20th August to 22nd September 1925 during which period he acted as Chief Law Instructor in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.

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(30) Revenue Divisional Officer, Musiri.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Sub-Collector's residence at Karur for the period he was in additional charge of the Karur division in April 1925 and did not occupy the quarters.
(31) Customs Collector, Masulipatam.	Rent remitted for the portion of the Customs office occupied by the Customs Collector from 13th June 1925 to 10th July 1925 during which period it was uninhabitable owing to the execution of extensive repairs due to cyclone damages.
(32) Sub-Collector, Tindivanam.	Exempted from payment of rent for the residence of the Collector of South Arcot for two days in June 1925 when he was in additional charge as Collector and did not occupy the bungalow.
(33) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Yellamanchelli.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters attached to the Veterinary Dispensary at the place from 14th May 1925 to 30th June 1925 and from 22nd October 1925 to 5th November 1925, when he was in charge of the dispensary in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.
(34) Supervisor, Madura drainage subdivision.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional officer's residence from 22nd June 1925 to 6th July 1925 during which period he held charge of the subdivision in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.
(35) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Harpanahalli.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters attached to the dispensary at the place from 11th October 1925 to 25th November 1925 during which period he acted as Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and did not occupy the quarters.
(36) Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Superintending Engineer's residence from 29th September 1925 to 2nd November 1925 as he was in charge of the Waltair Circle in addition to his own duties from 29th September 1925 to 17th October 1925 and was put in charge of the circles solely from the afternoon of 29th October 1925 and occupied the quarters only on 2nd November 1925.
(37) Subdivisional Officer, Vizagapatam.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's quarters at Waltair from 18th October 1925 for so long as he was in charge of the Vizagapatam division in addition to his own duties.
(38) Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Cuddapah.	Exempted from payment of rent for the District Forest Officer's quarters, South Cuddapah division, from 15th September 1925 to 26th October 1925 during which period he was in charge of the division but could not occupy the quarters as they were unsuited for the observance of gosha.

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(39) Executive Engineer, Vennar division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's residence at Tanjore for the period from 26th August 1924 to 19th September 1924 as he held charge of the Vennar division only temporarily.
(40) Revenue Divisional Officer, Oriya Agency, Koraput.	As the Sub-Collector was in charge of the Oriya Agency division in addition to his own duties as Divisional Officer, Ghats division (Headquarters, Waltair) from 14th July 1923 to 15th October 1923 and as he lived in a bungalow at Waltair he was exempted from payment of rent for the quarters at Koraput. He was also exempted from paying rent for these quarters for the period he was in sole charge of the Oriya Agency from 16th October 1923 to 31st October 1923 as the headquarters of his division were temporarily fixed at Vizagapatam and he continued to live in his bungalow at Waltair.
(41) Subdivisional Officer, Shermadevi.	Subdivisional Officer, Shermadevi, was in charge of both the subdivisions, Shermadevi and Srivaikuntam from 4th April 1924 to 13th April 1924. As he was already occupying quarters at Shermadevi he did not occupy the quarters of the Subdivisional Officer, Srivaikuntam at Pudukudi and was exempted from paying rent for the building for the above period.
(42) Quarters for the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division.	The Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada, was in charge of the Kistna Eastern division as a temporary measure from 6th December 1924 to 8th January 1925. As he was already occupying the Assistant Engineer's residence at Bezwada, it was considered that change of residence would cause inconvenience to all the officers concerned. The Personal Assistant was therefore exempted from occupying the residence for the above period.
(43) Executive Engineer, Vennar division.	As the Executive Engineer was in charge of the division temporarily for a short period (19th October 1924 to 8th November 1924) and as the bungalow was badly in need of repairs at the time, the Executive Engineer was exempted from payment of rent for the quarters during the above period.
(44) District Superintendent of Police, Chingleput.	Exempted from payment of rent from 28th July 1924 to 14th September 1924 as the building was under repairs and had to be vacated.
(45) Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Ramnad.	Exempted from payment of rent from 1st November 1924 to 24th November 1924 on account of execution of special repairs which necessitated the vacation of the quarters.

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(46) Two compounders of the Government Headquarters hospital, Ootacamund.	These men were occupying Government quarters while they were in receipt of a house-rent allowance of Rs. 5 per month. Normal rent of the quarters had therefore to be collected and not rent at 10 per cent of salary which was actually recovered. The house-rent allowance which was being adjusted towards rent was abolished from 1st March 1924. It was considered that it would be a hardship to collect the arrears of rent up to 29th February 1924, i.e., the difference every month between the house-rent allowance of Rs. 5 already adjusted towards rent and the normal rent of the quarters. The Government waived the recovery of the arrears of rent.
(47) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Parlakimedi.	Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters at Chatrapur from 11th November 1924 to 27th November 1924 during which period he held charge of the Ganjam district.
(48) Additional District Magistrate, Tanjore.	The Additional District Magistrate was allowed to occupy the Vennar Executive Engineer's residence from 9th December 1924. But as the building was under repairs and only the upper storey was occupied he was allowed to pay 50 per cent of the rent from 9th December 1924 to 2nd January 1925.
(49) Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division.	The Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division, was allowed in November 1923 to sublet his residence. A special Executive Engineer having been posted to the division, a bungalow was required for him. This building had to be vacated and reserved for him. On account of these arrangements the bungalow had to remain vacant from 1st December 1924 to 11th December 1924. In the circumstances the Government sanctioned the remission of rent for the quarters during the above period.
(50) Type Store-keeper, Government Press, Madras.	Exempted from payment of rent for the official quarters of the overseer of the Press for the period he was appointed to act as overseer, viz., from 17th November 1924 to 18th January 1925 both days inclusive. As the acting incumbent was appointed only till a competent man was secured for the post, it was considered unnecessary to compel the acting man to occupy the Government quarters.
(51) Assistant Engineer, Madura Drainage division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage division, from 23rd August 1924 to 28th December 1924 as during the period he was in charge of the division only in addition to his own duties.

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(52) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Anantapur.	Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters at the place from 20th October 1924 to 13th November 1924 during which period he acted as District Superintendent of Police but continued to occupy the quarters already provided for him.
(53) Sub-Inspector of Police, Velipalaiyam.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Inspector's quarters at Negapatam from 16th July 1923 to 13th September 1923 during which period he acted as Inspector of Police and continued to occupy the Sub-Inspector's quarters at the place. Rent was, however, ordered to be recovered from him for the Sub-Inspector's quarters.
(54) Public Works Department Section Officer, Periyakulam.	Exempted from payment of rent from 20th December 1924 to 6th February 1925 during which period he did not occupy the quarters owing to the prevalence of plague in the locality.
(55) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly.	Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's residence, Trichinopoly, from 18th January 1925 to 12th February 1925 during which period the Deputy Superintendent acted as District Superintendent of Police in addition to his own duties and for the short period continued to occupy his own quarters.
(56) Civil Assistant Surgeon, the Nilgiris, Ootacamund.	The Civil Assistant Surgeon acted as the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in addition to his own duties from 25th March 1924 to 13th April 1924. As he expected to be relieved of his duties at any time and was already occupying official quarters, he was exempted from paying rent for the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's quarters during the above period.
(57) Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Police Hospital, Calicut.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters from 18th July 1924 to 26th September 1924 during which period the building was uninhabitable on account of the extreme dampness of the floor.
(58) Clerks who accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1925.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters provided for them at Ootacamund as the period for which the quarters were occupied was very short and the Government did not consider it necessary to recover rent for the short period.
(59) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Cocanada.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Cocanada from 1st January 1925 to 3rd February 1925 during which period he held charge of the hospital but did not occupy the quarters as he had a residence of his own and could not vacate it for the short period.

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(60) Acting typist, Chief Secretariat.	During the season in 1922 he occupied one of the Secretariat clerks' quarters and house-rent was recovered from him at 10 per cent of his pay. As he was drawing a shorthand allowance, this should also have been taken into account while recovering rent for the period. This was not done and a sum of Rs. 4–9–0 being the arrears of rent due was waived as the whereabouts of the typist was not known.
(61) First Senior Instructor, Forest College, Coimbatore.	As the posts of Principal and first Senior Instructor were held by one officer from 19th to 22nd July 1924 the quarters of the first Senior Instructor remained unoccupied during the above period and remission of rent was sanctioned for these few days.
(62) Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada.	Exempted from payment of rent for the residence of the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division, during the period he held charge of the division in March 1925, as the arrangement was made as a temporary measure and he was already occupying Government quarters at the station.
(63) Veterinary Assistant, Sivaganga.	Remission of rent for the quarters from 12th February 1925 to 4th March 1925 was sanctioned as the building had to be vacated for re-tiling the whole roof of the building.
(64) Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage division	Exempted from payment of rent for the official quarters of the Executive Engineer, Madura division, for the period he held charge of the current duties of the Madura division in addition to his own duties from 14th April 1924 to 21st May 1924 and during which period he was occupying the quarters allotted to him.
(65) Acting Superintendent of Police, South Arcot district.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Tirukkoyilur for the period 24th November 1924 to 5th December 1924 during which he was in charge of the Tirukkoyilur subdivision in addition to his duties as acting Superintendent, South Arcot district and continued to occupy the quarters provided for the District Superintendent of Police at Cuddalore.
(66) Assistant Engineer, Chittoor subdivision.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters at Penukonda from 3rd to 17th March 1925 during which period he was in charge of the Penukonda subdivision in addition to his own duties, as he was already paying rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters at Madanapalle.

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(67) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Vellore.	As his quarters were in a dangerous condition and consequently unfit for occupation from 30th November 1924 till the beginning of April 1925 when the necessary repairs were completed, he was exempted from payment of rent for the building for the period it remained vacant.
(68) Public Works Department maistries, Siruguppa.	Sanction was accorded to the waiver of the recovery of Rs. 37-6-0 being the arrears of rent due from two Public Works Department maistries for the occupation of two of the newly built Revenue quarters during 1923–24 as the amount was irrecoverable.
(69) District Judge, Bellary.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 9th June 1924 to 4th July 1924 as he could not occupy the building for want of a bath room and a kitchen suited to an Indian officer.
(70) Treasury Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput, from 2nd to 16th July 1924 during which period he acted as Special Assistant Agent in addition to his own duties and he did not move from Vizagapatam during the period.
(71) Assistant Surgeon, Anantapur.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters at the place from 7th February 1925 to 16th March 1925 during which period he was attending to the duties of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in addition to his own as a temporary measure.
(72) Lecturing Botanist and the Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	As the bungalows of these two officers became uninhabitable on account of leakages in the roofs during the heavy rains in July 1924, remission of rent for the two buildings for a period of one month from 15th July 1924 was sanctioned.
(73) Special Supervisor, Penukonda.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Section officer's quarters, Hindupur, for a short period in April 1925, during which he held charge of the Hindupur section in addition to his own duties and could not vacate his permanent quarters at Penukonda.
(74) Acting Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore.	Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters at Coimbatore from 10th April 1925 to 19th May 1925. As his acting period was likely to be very short he left his family in his permanent quarters at Hosur and did not occupy the quarters at Coimbatore.
(75) Supervisor, Venkatapuram.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 18th to 25th February 1925 as he could not occupy the building immediately on arrival at the station as his predecessor had died in the residence and it had to be cleaned and white-washed before occupation.

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(76) Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern division, for a short period in March 1925 during which he held additional charge of the division as a temporary measure and was already occupying a Government residence.
(77) Assistant Executive Engineer, Workshop subdivision.	Exempted from payment of rent for the residence of the Executive Engineer, Godavari Head Works division, for one month from April 1925 during which period he held charge of the division in addition to his own duties and was already occupying a Government residence.
(78) Supervisor, Venkatapuram.	Exempted from payment of rent for the section officer's quarters at Praganapalli for a short period from 10th May 1924 as he was attending to the work of the Praganapalli section in addition to his own duties and was already occupying a Government residence at Venkatapuram.
(79) Subdivisional Officer, T R.S. subdivision, Chittoor.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters at Penukoada from 18th to 29th March 1925 during which period he held charge of the Penukonda subdivision in addition to his own duties.
(80) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Madura.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Madura for the periods 14th March 1925 to 15th April 1925 and 8th to 14th May 1925 during which he was in charge of the hospital. As he had already a residence of his own at the station, he could not vacate it for the short periods noted above.
(81) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nellore.	Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters for three days in April 1925 when he was in charge of the district. He could not occupy the residence for this short period.
(82) Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari.	Remission of rent sanctioned to the extent equal to the amount of rent calculated on the capital cost of the well from 1st December 1924 till such time as a suitable water-supply was provided, as the well had run dry and the officer was put to additional expenditure to get water.
(83) Excise Sub-Inspector, Harivanam Range.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Government quarters at Siruguppa for the period during which he held additional charge of the Siruguppa Range from 6th April 1925 to 25th May 1925, as for this short period he could not vacate his permanent quarters at his own headquarters at Raravi.

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(84) Supervisor, Madura Drainage division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's bungalow, Madura Drainage division, from 22nd June 1925 to 6th July 1925 during which period he held charge of the current duties of the division.
(85) Assistant Engineer, Jeypore subdivision.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters, Koraput, from 5th February 1925 to 9th April 1925 during which period he held additional charge of the Koraput Subdivision but did not occupy the Subdivisional Officer's quarters at Koraput.
(86) District Judge, Bellary.	Exempted from payment of rent for the District Judge's residence for the period from the 5th to the 9th July 1924 as the bungalow was not fit for occupation.
(87) Subdivisional Officer, Cuddapah subdivision.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's residence at Madanapalle from 17th June 1925 to 13th July 1925 during which period he held charge of the Madanapalle division in addition to his own duties and was already occupying Government quarters at Cuddapah.
(88) Subdivisional Officer, Berhampur subdivision.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's residence at Berhampur from 12th June 1925 to 28th June 1925 during which period he officiated as Executive Engineer of the Ganjam division in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the Executive Engineer's residence for this short period.
(89) Subdivisional Officer, Chittoor subdivision.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's residence at Madanapalle from July 1925 till such time as he held the division charge in addition to his duties, as he was already occupying another Government residence at the place.
(90) Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Superintending Engineer's residence at Trichinopoly for three days in May 1925 during which period he held charge of the current duties of the Superintending Engineer in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the house.
(91) Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi.	Two Deputy Collectors were in charge of the Sermadevi division for the period 28th October 1924 to 23rd November 1924 and 24th November 1924 to 7th December 1924 respectively. As they acted for short periods they did not occupy the quarters and were exempted from payment of rent.

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	Another Deputy Collector took charge of the division on 8th December 1924, but as the duration of his stay at Sermadevi was uncertain until the end of December 1924, he was also exempted from paying rent for the quarters from 8th December 1924 to 31st December 1924.
(92) Subdivisional Officer, Tiruturaipundi subdivision.	Exempted from payment of rent for the residence of the Executive Engineer, Vennar division, from 9th June 1925 to 6th July 1925 during which period he officiated as the Executive Engineer of the division in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the Executive Engineer's residence.
(93) Civil Assistant Surgeon, Madura.	Exempted from payment of rent for the official residence of the District Medical Officer, Madura, for a short time in May 1925 during which period he held the appointment of District Medical Officer in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters attached to the post.
(94) Foreman, Government Press, Madras.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Government quarters allotted to the Overseer from 1st July 1925 to 31st August 1925. As his tenure of appointment as overseer was temporary and of uncertain duration, it was not desirable to compel him to occupy the Overseer's quarters.
(95) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Vellore.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at the place from 17th July 1925 to 31st July 1925 during which period he held charge of the Veterinary Hospital in addition to his own duties. He did not vacate his hired residence for the short period.
(96) Section officer, Manganallur.	Exempted from payment of rent for the residential portion of the Farm bungalow in Manganallur from 1st December 1924 so long as it remained uninhabitable on account of execution of repairs.
(97) Tahsildar, Coonoor.	The Government sanctioned the remission of rent for the portion of the cowshed attached to the Tahsildar's quarters at Coonoor which was uninhabitable from 1st July 1923 to 15th May 1924.
(98) Health Inspector, Siruguppa Range.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 17th February 1925 to 14th April 1925 as it was not possible for him to occupy the quarters soon after allotment, as he had to give a month's notice to the owner of the house he was already occupying and as he could not return to his headquarters for some time on account of the outbreak of epidemic diseases in the villages in his charge.

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(99) Police Officers and men who went to Coimbatore for the Range sports in November 1924.	They occupied the vacant sergeants' quarters attached to the Central Recruits School from 14th November 1924 to 30th November 1924 and it was considered unnecessary to recover rent for this short period.
(100) Subdivisional Officer, Nandyal.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's quarters at Kurnool from 9th May 1925 for so long as he held charge of the Kurnool division in addition to his own duties, except for the days when he occupied the quarters while at Kurnool.
(101) Deputy Secretary, Finance Department.	As some of the rooms in the 'Bridge House', Adyar, were uninhabitable owing to the execution of special repairs to the building, the Government sanctioned a remission of rent of Rs. 31-7-0 a month from the 5th June 1925 until the repairs were completed.
(102) Principal, Police Training School, Vellore.	The Government sanctioned a remission of rent of Rs. 2 per mensem from 29th February 1924 to 10th October 1924 during which period the supply of water in the well attached to the quarters was inadequate and private arrangements for house supply involving additional expenditure had to be made.
(103) Forest Range Officer, Denkanikota.	As the officer held the post for less than a month (from 16th November 1924 to 26th November 1924) he was exempted from payment of rent for the quarters attached to his post.
(104) Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division.	As the Subdivisional Officer, Special, had to occupy the Executive Engineer's room in the Division office, no other accommodation for him being available, the Executive Engineer utilized a portion of his residence as office room and the rent of that portion, viz., Rs. 14 per mensem was remitted from 5th February 1925 for so long as the Special Subdivisional Officer occupied the Executive Engineer's Office.

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(105) Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Jagannaikpur.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 13th November 1925 to 7th December 1925 as the building was uninhabitable owing to repairs and was vacated by him.
(106) Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Cinchona), Ootacamund.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 24th July 1925 when it was vacated to the date of completion of the special repairs to the building, as the building was unfit for occupation until the repairs were carried.

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(107) Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Sub-Collector's residence at Chandragiri from 27th October to 5th November 1925 during which period he held charge of the Chandragiri division in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the building.
(108) Subdivisional Officer, Indravati.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters, Jeypore, from 4th September 1925 to 3rd November 1925 during which period he held charge of Jeypore subdivision in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the building as he was already paying rent for his quarters at Indravati.
(109) Assistant to the District Medical Officer, Guntur.	Exempted from payment of rent for the District Medical Officer's quarters from 23rd June 1925 to 17th July 1925 during which period he performed the duties of District Medical Officer in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters as the arrangement was a temporary one.
(110) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ranipet.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Ranipet Veterinary dispensary from 24th December 1925 to 5th January 1926 during which period he held charge of the dispensary in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters as he had a hired residence of his own in the town.
(111) Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Executive Engineer, Godavari Head Works division, from 7th September 1925 to 10th October 1925 during which period he was in charge of that division in addition to his own duties and was occupying other Government quarters assigned to him.
(112) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Kallakurichi.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at the place from 17th September to 29th December 1925 during which period he acted as Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at the dispensary and did not occupy the quarters as he had residence of his own in the town.
(113) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Cuddalore.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at the place from 30th October to 25th November 1925 during which period he acted temporarily as Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at the hospital and did not occupy the quarters as he had a hired residence of his own in the town.
(114) Section Officer, Public Works Department, Mopad.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 28th July 1924 to 30th April 1925 during which period the building was unfit for occupation.

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(115) District Medical Officer, Ramnad.	As the water in the well in the Government residence provided for the District Medical Officer was brackish and unfit for use, the cost of the well was written off the capital value of the quarters. The reduction in rent was ordered to take effect from 13th July 1925 or the date from which the building was occupied by the District Medical Officer whichever was later.
(116) Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras.	One of the rooms in the bungalow was set apart as office room. The rent for the quarters was accordingly ordered to be reduced by Rs. 5.
(117) Sub-Collector, Ramnad.	As the water in the well in the Government residence provided for the Sub-Collector was brackish and unfit for use, the Government ordered that the cost of the well be written off the capital value of the bungalow with effect from 16th January 1926 and that the rent of the residence should be refixed from the above date.
(118) Staff of the Head-quarter Hospital at Ootacamund.	As the quarters provided for them were unavoidably vacant for varying periods in 1924 and 1925 which formed interval between the transfer of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the arrival of their successors or because of temporary reduction in the reserve staff, the Government sanctioned the remission of rent in the case of these quarters for the periods they were vacant.
(119) Officiating Executive Engineer, Cauvery division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's quarters during the officiating period, 2nd November to 11th December 1925. As the period of leave granted to the permanent Executive Engineer was originally one month only and it was extended later on by twelve days, the Officiating Executive Engineer did not occupy the quarters.
(120) Supervisor, Public Works Department, Vennar section.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters attached to the Korayar Head Works section from 19th December 1925, the date he was placed in charge of this section in addition to his own duties to the date of his relief from the additional charge. As the arrangement was temporary he did not occupy the quarters.
(121) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tirupati.	Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters at Chittoor from the 8th to 19th January 1926 during which period he held charge of the district in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.

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(122) Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, Guntur.	Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters from 16th October 1925 to 8th November 1925 during which period he officiated as the District Superintendent of Police but did not occupy the quarters. As the officiating period was a short one he could not give up his own residence.
(123) Sub-Inspector of Police, Penukonda.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Inspector of Police at the station from 27th October 1925 to 1st November 1925 during which period he acted as Inspector of Police but did not occupy the Inspector's quarters. The Sub-Inspector is entitled to rent-free quarters and was living in quarters rented by Government but during the period he acted as Inspector no rent was paid by Government for the quarters he was occupying and he paid his own rent.
(124) Two Sub-Inspectors of Police, Salem Town.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Inspector of Police at the station from the 10th to 13th October 1925 and from the 14th to the 25th October 1925 during which periods they respectively acted as Inspectors of Police but did not occupy the Inspectors' quarters. The Sub-Inspectors occupied quarters rented by Government but during the period they acted as Inspectors no rent was paid by Government for those quarters.
(125) Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters at Koraput for the period (July to September 1925) when the services of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon were placed at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon, Vizagapatam Agency, Vizianagram.
(126) Tahsildar, Palmaner.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Deputy Tahsildar of Venkatagirikota for the period in April 1926 during which he held charge of the Deputy Tahsildar's appointment in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters at Venkatagirikota.
(127) Subdivisional Officer, Srivaikuntam subdivision.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Subdivisional Officer, Sermadevi, from 12th December 1925 to 12th January 1926 during which period he held charge of the Sermadevi subdivision in addition to his own duties but did not occupy the quarters.
(128) Subdivisional Officer, Tinnevelly subdivision.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters, Srivaikuntam, from 18th September 1925 to 2nd November 1925 during which period he held charge of the Srivaikuntam subdivision in addition to his own duties but did not occupy the quarters.

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(129) Assistant to the District Medical Officer, Guntur.	Exempted from payment of rent for the District Medical Officer's quarters from 7th to 23rd October 1925 during which period he performed the duties of the District Medical Officer in addition to his own duties. He did not occupy the quarters as the arrangement was a temporary one.
(130) Deputy Tahsildar, Revenue head clerk and Revenue second clerk, Rampachodavaram.	These were exempted from payment of rent for their quarters for varying periods from September 1925 to June 1926 during which these quarters were rendered uninhabitable by reason of the execution of extensive repairs.
(131) Executive Engineer, Palamcottah.	As the well in the quarters was dry from 1st July 1925 to 30th September 1925 remission of rent to the extent of Rs. 1-4-0 per mensem was sanctioned for the above period.
(132) Sub-Collector, Ongole.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Collector's residence at Guntur from 24th December 1925 to 20th January 1926 during which period he officiated as Collector but did not occupy the quarters.
(133) Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Assistant Engineer's quarters at Bezwada from 23rd January 1926 to 16th February 1926 as he was unable to occupy the quarters allotted to him during the above period as he had already entered into an agreement for a private house.
(134) Subdivisional Officer, Indravati.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters, Jeypore, from 1st April 1926 to 2nd May 1926 during which period he was in charge of the Jeypore subdivision in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters as he was already occupying the official quarters at Indravati.
(135) Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Koraput.	Exempted from payment of rent for his official quarters from 9th November 1925 to 31st March 1926 as the building was uninhabitable during the period owing to the execution of repairs.
(136) Officiating Executive Engineer, West Coast division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's quarters from 26th April 1926 to the 1st June 1926. He did not occupy the quarters during this short period as he was to go on language leave from June 1926 and was not certain of being posted to the same station on return from leave.
(137) Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bellary.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 7th to 20th February 1926 as the building was uninhabitable during the period owing to the execution of repairs.

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(138) Deputy Collector, Coimbatore.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Sub-Collector's bungalow at Pollachi from 7th June 1925 to 14th June 1925 during which period he was precluded from occupying the quarters as he was placed temporarily in charge of the division and had already a residence at Coimbatore and was attending to the duties of the Pollachi division from there.
(139) Subdivisional Officer, South Subdivision, Calicut.	Exempted from payment of rent for the residence attached to the post of the Executive Engineer, West Coast division, for a short period in June 1926 during which he held charge of the division in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.
(140) Subdivisional Officer, Bezwada.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Bandar Subdivisional officer's quarters at Masulipatam from 12th June 1926 to 27th August 1926 when he held charge of the Bandar subdivision in addition to his own duties but did not occupy the quarters.
(141) Customs Inspector, Cocanada.	As his quarters were under repairs from 30th October 1923 to 20th December 1923 he was exempted from paying rent for the house during the above period.
(142) Police Sergeant, Tanjore.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Reserve Inspector of Police, Tanjore, from the 1st to the 10th May 1926 when he officiated as Reserve Inspector but did not occupy the quarters. As the period was very short, he continued to occupy the quarters provided for him as Sergeant. Rent was ordered to be recovered from him for the quarters he occupied during the period he acted as Reserve Inspector.
(143) Supervisor, Dharmapuri.	The Supervisor held charge of the Tirupattur subdivision in addition to his own duties from 4th to 31st January 1926 and was again in dual charge from 1st April 1926. This arrangement was expected to continue till about the end of August, but as the officer was already in occupation of the Section Officer's quarters at Dharmapuri he was exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters during the above period.
(144) Collector of Malabar.	Exempted from payment of one-third of the rent of the bungalow at Calicut from 22nd December 1925 to 10th March 1926 during which period a third of the building was rendered uninhabitable owing to execution of extensive repair.

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(145) Subdivisional Officers, Dummagudem and Koraput subdivisions.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Government quarters allotted to them from the 13th to 15th January 1926 and for the 20th April 1926 respectively, as the officers took charge of their duties at stations other than their headquarters and they could not occupy the houses on the due dates.
(146) Deputy Collector, Chandragiri.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Sub-Collector's residence at Chandragiri for the 9th and 10th July 1926 when he held charge of the Chandragiri division in addition to his own duties but did not occupy the quarters.
(147) Revenue Divisional Officer's quarters, Kollegal.	The Government sanctioned remission of rent for the quarters at Re. 1 per mensem from 6th January 1924 to 30th September 1925 as the coach house and stables attached to the quarters were in a state of disrepair during the period.
(148) Tank Subdivisional Officer, Ellore.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters from 4th February 1926 to 11th May 1926 as the building was rendered uninhabitable during the above period owing to the execution of special repairs.
(149) Occupant of Bungalow No. 3 in the Agrcultural College Estate, Coimbatore.	The Government waived the recovery of rent for the bungalow for the period 16th June 1926 to 24th June 1926 as owing to some domestic difficulty the quarters could not be occupied on the due date by the officer to whom it was allotted.
(150) Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from the 1st August to the 4th September 1926 during which period the building was rendered uninhabitable owing to the execution of extensive repairs.
(151) Executive Engineer, Coimbatore division.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from the 8th to 18th June 1925 when he officiated as Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore, in addition to his own duties and occupied the quarters assigned to the Superintending Engineer.
(152) Manager, Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters from the date of its allotment to him (15th September 1926) up to the date of completion of the repairs and improvements thereto.
(153) Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters allotted to him for the period 20th July 1926 to 24th July 1926 when the building was rendered uninhabitable owing to execution of repairs and the officer did not occupy any portion of the building during the period.

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(154) Public Works Department Subdivisional Officers of the Koraput division.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Government quarters at Koraput if they vacate them during the period of their stay in the plains during the rainy season every year.
(155) Maistri in charge of the old Government brickfields, Madras.	Allowed to occupy the Superintendent's quarters on payment of a monthly rent of Rs. 8 per mensem; rent fixed for the quarters is Rs. 14 per mensem. As the building is a little out of the way not being located in the centre of the town tenants are not forthcoming to occupy it.

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(156) Midwife in the Government Headquarter Hospital, Kurnool.	Full remission of rent for the quarters was sanctioned for the period from 23rd December 1926 to 28th February 1927 during which they were rendered uninhabitable owing to the execution of extensive repairs.
(157) District Medical Officer, Calicut.	A bungalow in Calicut was ordered to be acquired in April 1926 for the use of the District Medical Officer. Remission of rent at Rs. 18 per mensem was sanctioned from the date on which the building came into possession of Government till the repairs to the annexe to the bungalow were completed.
(158) Subdivisional Officer, Supervisor and peons employed on the Tippayapalem Project.	The recovery of rent was waived as the quarters occupied were incomplete temporary buildings.
(159) Assistant Dam Superintendent, Periyar.	As he was ordered to look after the duties of the Sluice Superintendent, Thekkady, in addition to his own from 11th December 1926 and as his residence at Thekkady was purely in the interest of Government and as he did not get any additional remuneration for the additional duties, the Government sanctioned the recovery of rent for the Sluice Superintendent's quarters at Rs. 6 per mensem (the rent of the Assistant Dam Superintendent's quarters) instead of the normal rent of Rs. 9 per mensem for so long as he held the dual charge.
(160) Executive Engineer, Guntur.	As a portion of his residence had to be set apart for office purposes from 25th July 1927 as the newly formed office of the Special Subdivision Officer (Medical Buildings) was accommodated in the Executive Engineer's office room in the Division office buildings, the Government sanctioned

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a remission of rent at Rs. 12 per mensem in respect of the Executive Engineer's residence with effect from 25th July 1927 and for so long as the portion of the residence was used for office purposes.

(161) Upper Subordinate, Periyar. — As his quarters were used as a store-room from 10th July 1926 to 1st January 1927, the Upper Subordinate was exempted from payment of rent for his quarters during the above period.

(162) Executive Engineer, Godavari Western division. — As a portion of the residence was set apart for office, his office room in the division office building having been given over for other official purposes, remission of rent at Rs. 8 per mensem was sanctioned with effect from 7th September 1926 for so long as a portion of the building was used for office purposes.

(163) Executive Engineer, Madanapalle. — Remission of rent for the quarters from 1st March 1926 to 1st November 1926 was sanctioned as the well attached to the quarters was dry during the above period.

(164) Acting Superintendent, Government Press. — Exempted from payment of rent for the Superintendent's quarters from the 9th to the 30th April 1927 as the acting Superintendent represented that he had to give notice to the landlord of the house in which he was living and was therefore unable to occupy the Superintendent's quarters till the 30th April 1927.

(165) Revenue Divisional Officer, Polavaram. — In June 1926 the residence was ordered to be abandoned as it was in an unhealthy locality. The Revenue Divisional Officer however occupied it from 6th January 1926 to 16th July 1926, though it was not in a proper state of repair, as he could not get a suitable residence at Polavaram. Remission of half the rent payable for the above period was accordingly sanctioned.

(166) Subdivisional Officer, Workshops Subdivision, Dowlaishwaram. — As two-thirds of the quarters were rendered uninhabitable from 1st March 1927 to 10th April 1927 and one-third from 11th to 25th April 1927, on account of extensive repairs, sanction was accorded to the remission of rent for these portions during the periods noted above.

(167) Compounder, Veterinary Hospital, Madras. — Owing to extensive repairs to the dispensary attached to the hospital, the dispensary had to be shifted to the compounder's quarters from 1st February 1927 to 9th March 1927. Remission of rent for the compounder's quarters was therefore sanctioned for the above period.

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(168) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ootacamund.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 26th December 1926 to 26th January 1927 during which period the building was uninhabitable owing to execution of repairs.
(169) Foreman of the Chepauk and Marina Gardens.	Exempted from payment of rent for the Horticulturist's quarters from 1st July 1926 to 15th September 1926 during which period he officiated as Horticulturist in addition to his own duties, but did not occupy the official quarters of the Horticulturist owing to the temporary nature of the officiating appointment.
(170) Assistant Inspector of Customs, Cocanada.	Exempted from payment of rent for portions of his quarters which had to be vacated during the periods 28th November 1926 to 2nd December 1926 and 4th December 1926 to 13th December 1926 respectively during which they were rendered uninhabitable by reason of extensive repairs.
(171) Revenue Inspector and Revenue second clerk, Rampachodavaram.	Exempted from payment of rent for their quarters from 15th November 1926 to 20th January 1927 when they were rendered uninhabitable by reason of extensive repairs.
(172) Subdivisional Officer, Periyar subdivision.	He was in charge of the Uttamapalaiyam subdivision and was urgently transferred to the charge of the Periyar subdivision in February 1926. He was at the same time ordered to be in charge of the Uttamapalaiyam subdivision till an officer joined the latter subdivision. He was in charge of this subdivision till the afternoon of the 4th February 1926. As Uttamapalaiyam is 66 miles from Madura and as it took the Assistant Engineer three days to pack his personal effects and take them to his official residence in Madura, he was exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from the 5th to 7th February 1926.
(173) Jail Warder, Civil Jail, Madras.	In addition to the rent-free accommodation admissible to him, a jail warder was allowed to occupy an additional hut on payment of rent from 1st November 1924. As there was no sanctioned data statement fixing the rent of this hut, the Executive Engineer let out the hut to the warder at Rs. 3 per mensem. Subsequently a data statement was sanctioned fixing the rent at Rs. 5 per mensem. Notice of the increase in rent was duly given to the warder who on its receipt declined to occupy the additional hut and vacated it on 28th February 1926. The warder's pay was Rs. 18 per mensem and he expressed

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	his inability to pay the arrears of rent due at the rate of Rs. 2 per mensem (5-3) for the period 1st November 1924 to 28th February 1926. In the circumstances the Government waived the recovery of arrears of rent due (viz., Rs. 32).
(174) Deputy Tahsildar, Rampachodavaram.	Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 1st September 1926 to 31st August 1927 as the quarters were uninhabitable during the period owing to extensive repairs.
(175) Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	As the Chief Engineer took charge at Ootacamund on 30th April 1927 he could not occupy the quarters allotted to him at Madras till his arrival in Madras. He was exempted therefore from payment of rent for his quarters from 1st May 1927 up to the date of his arrival in Madras.

Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 277 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September, page 457 supra.]

G.O. No. 1672, Development, dated 29th September 1924.

Read—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 635, *Home* (*Education*), *dated* 14*th May* 1917.

Abstract.—Recording letter from the officer in charge of the Department of Industries forwarding a copy of the resolutions of the committee appointed by Government to advise regarding the continuance of glass experiment.

II

Letter from E. F. Thomas, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.C., Acting Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 16th February 1923, No. 93-A/23.

I have the honour to invite a reference to G.O. Mis. No. 790, Development, dated the 13th June 1922, in which Government requested the Director to report the results of the investigations which he undertook to carry out on the possibilities of the bangle industry.

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2. It will be convenient at the outset to summarize the previous history of the departmental enquiries on the subject. In 1917 Government appointed a committee to examine the position as to the experiments in the manufacture of soda water bottles conducted by the Department of Industries and to advise whether those experiments should be continued and if not, whether, experiments should be made with other forms of glass ware. While considering that the experiments in the manufacture of soda water bottles were rightly discontinued and deprecating any idea of beginning these again the committee suggested inter alia that a preliminary survey should be made of the indigenous bangle industry in the Presidency and that in the light of information obtained by this survey it should be considered whether the department could do anything to assist the industry either by supplying the bangle makers with block glass or by arranging for them to receive technical instruction in bangle-making. The committee recognized however that it was doubtful whether indigenous bangles would be able to survive the competition of Austria unless protected by heavy import duties.

3. Mr. J. Narayanamurti who was deputed to make the necessary enquiries submitted a detailed report which dealt with

(1) the once flourishing state of the glass bangle industry in Southern India;

(2) the increase in cost of the indigenous bangle due to fuel difficulties consequent on increased forest reservation;

(3) the impurities in the raw materials used and the crude methods of manufacture employed;

(4) lack of ideas as to design though there is sufficient skill which can be turned to good account;

(5) the advent of Austria in the field with superior if somewhat costly bangles of attractive designs and delicate tints of colour.

In order to resuscitate the industry, Mr. Narayanamurti suggested that the indigenous methods of bangle-making should be replaced by improved and up-to-date methods as followed in foreign countries. He recommended

(1) that a large central factory under expert guidance and control should be established near a coal mine for the whole of India for the manufacture of glass blocks suitable for bangle-making;

(2) that the glass blocks should be supplied to the bangle makers at cost price and that additional facilities, for example, technical advice in the construction of improved bangle furnaces should be afforded them by Government itinerary engineers, etc. He also recommended the introduction of high protective tariffs as foreshadowed by the Glass Committee, the formation of co-operative societies among glass bangle makers, the grant of concessions to cut fuel at cheap rates by the Forest department, and the collection of and marketing the manufactured goods, with the assistance of the Industries department. On the eve of his transfer, Mr. Innes left a note stating that he did not think that much could be done for the bangle industry and the report might be recorded.

4. Mr. Campbell again reviewed the question in 1920 but after some discussion it was apparently decided that nothing could be done.

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5. The discussion then in Legislative Council during the November session of 1921 on the motion of Mr. Palmer regarding the opening of a glass factory in Madras again focussed public attention on the subject when Mr. Cotton promised to make further enquiries.

6. Though no reliable statistics are available as to the number of workers engaged in the industry, in this Presidency, careful enquiries made by Mr. J. Narayanamurti in 1917 in the eight districts and two zamindaris where the industry is of any importance revealed that the number of actual workers had fallen from 1,157 in 1895 to 316 in 1917 and an enquiry by the Assistant Directors of Industries conducted in 1920-21 in connexion with the visit of Mr. Vernon Bowles, the Agent of an English firm of glass manufacturers, revealed a further decline. More recent enquiries made by the officers of the department indicate that the decline in the number of workers engaged in the industry has proceeded still further. When coupled with these facts, it is remembered that the imports of glass bangles, which received a temporary check during the war, show signs of rapid recovery, the ultimate decay of the indigenous bangle industry would seem to be only a question of time.

7. It will be observed from the foregoing paragraphs that the resuscitation of the glass bangle industry has been repeatedly considered but as it continues to be brought up again and again, I propose to discuss in some detail the causes which have led to its gradual decline and the possibilities of reviving it. One great difficulty which has always operated against the development of this industry is of course the low status and the lack of capital of the workers in the industry. With a little traditionally transmitted knowledge of few simple processes and with a small capital which never increased, they once were able to eke out an existence. But when they came up against the products of an highly organized industry, they were certain to go to the wall and that is where they now are.

8. As the supply of bangles which are most in demand is derived from foreign countries, the question as to what assistance can be rendered by Government to the indigenous industry to enable it to recapture the market has elicited several suggestions which were considered at one time or other but after investigation had to be given up. The establishment near a coal field of a large central factory for the whole of India which would supply glass blocks to the bangle makers at cost price is an All-India question. Stress has been laid on the provision to the workers of technical advice but it is obvious that if it is to be useful it would have to be afforded almost at the homes of the workers. As these, however, are distributed in small numbers over out-of-the-way villages in various parts of the Presidency, the task seems hopeless. The instruction again would require to be of a purely empirical character and would not therefore touch the root of the trouble. With manufacture conducted by hand only, the variety of the bangles it is possible to produce, except as regards colour must necessarily be extremely limited and even if the workers were competent to benefit by it, any instruction in the principles of art and design would be wasted. The organization of co-operative societies among glass bangle workers might do something for them in the way of getting their materials cheaper and selling their products to better advantage. But this postulates that the bangles produced would find a ready market and would be able to withstand the competition with imported bangles as well as Indian products derived from Bombay,

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Cawnpore, etc. All the available evidence however points to the fact that bangle makers who are not whole-time workers but pursue their trade as a side line to agriculture are decreasing in number and are not found in any large number in a single village. A suggestion was made that Government should depute at public expense a few young men from the families of bangle makers or of merchants who deal in bangles, for training in improved design and methods of manufacture at one of the principal bangle factory in India, e.g., Ferozabad, but the extreme conservatism of the workers and their lack of education rules this out. I do not consider in the circumstances that any technical improvement of a permanent character can be introduced which will benefit the present glass bangle workers.

9. The question has been raised whether the demand for bangles which are imported from foreign countries can be met by a new development of the indigenous industry or by starting a bangle-making industry on modern lines. This would mean the establishment of an expensive bangle-making factory on modern lines controlled by men with technical and commercial knowledge and experience. A factory of this kind to have the slightest chance of succeeding must be located in a commercial and manufacturing centre, such perhaps as Madras, at which the raw materials will be readily and cheaply available and it must employ skilled workmen willing to accept the discipline and conditions of factory life. While it is improbable that a suitable site could be found for a factory of this nature, it is certain that the survivors of the bangle industry scattered over the country would not enlist as workmen and would be unsuitable if they did. The suggestion is therefore not one which will benefit them.

10. The result of the enquiries which I have instituted in regard to the progress made by the Western India Prospecting Syndicate and Messrs. Framroz & Co. with their glass works at Shikohabad and Ferozabad has not impressed me with the possibilities of the industry. In the former case it is understood that the furnace from which the firm were making block glass with a view ultimately to make bangles therefrom proved to be very inefficient and they had therefore to stop that furnace and have not indented for any machinery for the purpose of bangle-making. At the latter place also there appears to have been no noticeable improvement in the condition of the bangle-making industry over that of the previous year. The number of furnaces at work for turning out a special line of silky bangles recently introduced has, it is understood, decreased from 36 to 10 and the work has practically ceased owing to the competition of Japanese bangles which are superior in point of quality and tint. It may be mentioned incidentally that the alkali produced from reh deposits has been discarded by these factories after prolonged trials and only imported soda ash is now being used. The results of Dr. Marsden's investigations into the possibilities of manufacturing sodium carbonate from the alkaline earths of the Circars are, as Government are aware, discouraging.

To conclude, I agree with Messrs. Innes and Campbell in considering that the glass bangle industry is incapable of any real development and that we must leave the workers to struggle on or give up the unequal struggle to keep alive an industry which is now an anachronism. I can hold out no hope that even with Government assistance the indigenous bangle manufacture will be able to withstand the severe foreign competition which has practically chocked it. Even regarded as a cottage industry the production

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of these cheap bangles affords so little margin of profit to the agriculturist that it would be unkind to encourage him to pursue it in preference to other cottage industries from which a higher return could be anticipated.

Order—No. 1672, *Development, dated 29th September* 1924.

As the outcome of a resolution moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on November 16th, 1921, by Mr. A. T. Palmer recommending that estimates for the opening of a glass factory at some suitable place in the Presidency should be at once prepared and that provision for the factory should be made in the budget for the following year, the Director of Industries was directed to investigate the possibility of reviving the glass bangle industry.

2. The results of the Director's investigations are embodied in the letter read above. He is in agreement with the conclusions reached by two of his predecessors that the industry is incapable of any real development and that, even with Government assistance, the indigenous manufacture of bangles would not be able to withstand the severe foreign competition which has already practically killed the industry. He holds that, even as a cottage industry, the production of cheap bangles, affords so little a margin of profit to the agriculturist that it would be unwise to encourage him to pursue it in preference to other cottage industries from which a higher return could be anticipated. The Government considered it desirable before passing final orders on the Director's report to obtain the views of some leading members of the Legislative Council on the subject and with this object in view a questionnaire was sent out to 24 members of the Council. Of these only thirteen replied. Their replies entirely supported the view of the Director of Industries that the indigenous bangle industry is past redemption and that, if bangles are to be manufactured in this country, it can only be done in a factory. With one exception, there was also agreement that the enterprise was far too speculative for private enterprise to undertake and that, if a factory were to be started, it would have to be a Government concern. The Government do not, however, consider that, in the present financial conditions of this Presidency, they would be justified in embarking on an enterprise the prospects of success for which are so problematical. Even if a factory were established, it is very improbable that the workers who are still engaged in the bangle industry would be willing to work in it or would prove suitable, if they were. In these circumstances the Government do not propose at present to take any further action in the matter.

(By order of Government, Ministry of Development)

F. Noyce,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
Editors' Table.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 284 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 459 supra.]

I

Year of award.	Where awarded.	Name of candidate.	Community.
1924 ..	United Kingdom	(1) S. Raja	Brahman.
		(2) C. K. Menon	Non-Brahman (Malayali).
		(3) V. Subramaniam	Brahman.
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	(1) P. Sundararaja Nayudu ..	Non-Brahman.
		(2) Frederick A. F. Jesudian ..	Christian.
		(3) K. P. Satyanarayana ..	Non-Brahman (Andhra).
		(4) K. Kylas Sundaram	Non-Brahman.
		(5) C. D. Ramaswami	Do.
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	(1) A. R. Yathiraja Mudaliyar.	Do.
		(2) S. Ranganathan	Brahman.
		(3) M. Philips	Christian.
		(4) G. Yoganandam	Brahman.
		(5) A. S. Venkateswaran ..	Do.
		(6) S. Narayana Ayyar	Do.
		(7) A. V. Ramaswami	Do.
	Leather Trades Institute.	(1) E. Yoganandam	Non-Brahman.
1925 ..	United Kingdom	(1) A. R. Sahasranam	Non-Brahman (Sowrashtra).
		(2) P. T. Koman Nayar	Non-Brahman (Malayali).
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	(1) E. R. Solomon	Christian.
		(2) N. M. Nayudu	Non-Brahman.
		(3) Y. A. Patro	Non-Brahman (Oriya).
		(4) S. Narasaramayya	Non-Brahman (Weaver).
		(5) D. R. Janakiram	Non-Brahman.
		(6) O. T. Krishnan	Malayali (Thiyya).
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	(1) R. Vanchinathan	Brahman.
		(2) A. Sivarama Menon	Non-Brahman (Malayali).
		(3) K. P. Srikumaran Unni Nayar.	Do.
	Leather Trades Institute.	(1) K. Nagappan Nayar.. ..	Do.
1926 ..	United Kingdom	(1) K. Thiagaraja Pillai.. ..	Non-Brahman.
		(2) A. R. Vathiraja	Do.
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	(1) K. Kunhirama Panikkar ..	Non-Brahman (Malayali).
		(2) T. V. Ramaswami	Non-Brahman (Sowrashtra).
		(3) R. Deverajan	Brahman.
		(4) C. Mahadevan	Adi-Dravida.
		(5) F. Masilamani	Christian.
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	(1) N. V. Narayanaswami ..	Brahman.
		(2) T. S. Rangachari	Do.
		(3) R. Ramachandran	Do.
		(4) S. A. Salatore	Do.
		(5) D. Narayanamurthi	Do.
		(6) U. R. Bhat	Do.
		(7) A. Janakiram	Do.
	Leather Trades Institute, Madras.	(1) C. T. Krishnaswami.. ..	Do.

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Year of award.	Where awarded.	Name of candidates.	Community.
1927 ..	United Kingdom	(1) T. R. Seshadri	Brahman.
		(2) B. M. Lakshmipathy ..	Non-Brahman.
		(3) T. Venkaji	Brahman.
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	(1) S. Ramanujam	Do.
		(2) P. Balaraju	Non-Brahman.
		(3) Md. Ahmadulla Hussain ..	Muhammadan.
		(4) K. S. Krishnamurthi ..	Brahman.
		(5) R. Saldanha	Christian.
		(6) R. Subramaniam	Brahman.
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	(1) K. Ramamurthi	Do.
		(2) K. V. Kerantha	Do.
		(3) P. V. A. Narayanamurthi ..	Do.
		(4) B H. Ayyar	Do.
		(5) M. L. N. Murti	Do.
		(6) M. Ganesha Rao	Do.
		(7) C. V. Paramasivan	Do.
	Leather Trades Institute, Madras.	(1) N. Arokianathan	Indian Christian.
1928 ..	United Kingdom	(1) P. Govindakrishnayya ..	Non-Brahman (Andhra).
		(2) V. N. Rangaswami	Brahman.
		(3) Md. Abdul Khadir	Muhammadan.
		(4) A. Ramayya	Non-Brahman (Kallar).
	Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.	(1) T. N. Rajagopalan	Brahman.
		(2) Ahmuddin Ahamed	Muhammadan.
		(3) A. Gopalakrishna Rao ..	Male (Kanarese).
		(4) T. Govindarajulu	Non-Brahman (Tamil).
		(5) V. Satagopa Choudri ..	Non-Brahman (Andhra).
		(6) K. M. Soman	Thiyya.
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	(1) M. M. Rama Rao	Brahman.
		(2) V. P. Appadurai Mudaliyar.	Non-Brahman.
	School of Mines, Dhanbad.	(1) K. Bhimeswaraswami ..	Non-Brahman (Andhra).

II

Year.	Total number of applications received.	Distribution according to community. Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Depressed classes.	Others.	Remarks.
Statement showing the distribution of applications received for State Technical scholarships according to community.									
1924 ..	57	..	10	16	28	1	..	* 2	* One Buddhist and one Brahmo-samajist.
1925 ..	71	1	12	28	23	2	4	† 1	† Parsee.
1926 ..	46	..	2	29	12	1	1	† 1	
1927 ..	75	1	9	40	17	5	3	..	
1928 ..	86	2	7	38	28	7	4	..	
Statement showing the distribution of applications received for Indian Institute of Science scholarships according to community.									
1924 ..	45	..	1	37	7	..	..	..	
1925 ..	40	..	1	29	9	..	1	..	
1926 ..	26	..	..	23	3	..	..	..	
1927 ..	52	..	..	47	4	1	..	..	
1928 ..	32	..	..	26	5	..	1	..	
Statement showing the distribution of applications received for Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute scholarships according to community.									Scheduled applications.
1924 ..	280	..	10	11	29	6	3	..	59
1925 ..	242	5	11	38	24	4	1	..	83
1926 ..	22[illegible]	4	6	15	13	5	2	‡ 1	‡ Jain. 46
1927 ..	353	..	9	34	15	3	2	..	63
1928 ..	169	..	4	17	13	1	4	..	39
Particulars in respect of selected applications scheduled for consideration only are available.									
Statement showing the distribution of applications received for the scholarship tenable at the Leather Trades Institute, Madras, according to community.									
1924 ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
1925 ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
1926 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
1927 ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
1928 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	There are no applicants for the scholarship this year.
Statement showing the distribution of applications received for the scholarships tenable at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, according to community.									
1928 ..	32	..	1	24	7	..	..	..	The scholarship was instituted only this year.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 300 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 473 supra.]

Number of lepers treated.

Name of institution.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Number discharged.	Died.
Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Tirumani	1,130	24	1,154	16	82	..	..
Leper Asylum, Salem	174	..	174	..	..	32	15
Do. Vizianagram ..	138	..	138	..	..	51	13
Do. Ramachandrapuram ..	190	..	190	.	..	..	..
Do. Narasapur	45	..	45	..	24	5	3
Leper Home, Bapatla	165	..	165	..	..	75	7
Leper Asylum, Vadathorasalam ..	74	..	74	..	..	..	..
Do. Kumbakonam ..	312	..	312	..	48	171	20
Do. Manamadura . ..	197	..	197	..	..	..	..
Do Chevayur	199	..	199	3	3	28	11
Do. Kankanadi	90	..	90	1	61	13	15
Other institutions in Ganjam district.	..	863	863	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam district	..	643	643	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam Agency	..	111	111	..	..	..	..
Godavari East district	..	1,017	1,017	..	..	..	..
Godavari West district	..	407	407	..	..	..	..
Kistna district	..	169	169	..	..	..	..
Guntur district	..	187	187	..	..	..	..
Nellore district	..	155	155	..	..	..	..
Kurnool district	..	89	89	..	..	..	..
Bellary district	..	95	95	..	..	..	..
Anantapur district	..	48	48	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah district	..	89	89	..	..	..	..
North Arcot district	..	706	706	..	..	..	..
Chittoor district	..	413	413	..	..	..	..
Madras City	..	371	371	..	..	..	..
Chingleput district	..	243	243	..	..	..	..
South Arcot district	..	1,112	1,112	..	..	..	..
Salem district	..	492	492	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore district	..	154	154	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly district	..	443	443	..	..	..	..
Tanjore district	..	672	672	..	..	..	..
Ramnad district	..	213	213	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly district	..	480	480	..	..	..	.
Malabar district	..	488	488	..	..	..	..
South Kanara district	..	91	91	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	11	11	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	868	868	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 303 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 474 supra.]

Appendix A.

List of fishery vessels and trawler maintained by the Fisheries Department.

Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Original cost.	Object of purchase or building.	Average cost of maintenance 1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Present condition and purpose for which each was employed.
				RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Trawler "Lady Goschen."	177	£3,000	(1) Deep sea fishing experiments, (2) research as regards shoals of fishes, migration and hydrographical and other marine fishery researches, (3) towing of pearl fishery boats to pearl banks during pearl fisheries, (4) supplying fish to fish-curing yards, (5) transport of salt to fish-curing yards on West Coast.	..	58,863	64,857	Good. She requires to be fitted up with necessary accommodation for officers and crew, a laboratory for research, a refrigerator and other alterations to make her suitable to carry on research work, etc.
2. Motor Auxilliary Schooner "Lady Nicholson."	80	Rs. 1,15,122	Inspection of pearl banks and research connected with pearl and chank fisheries and Laccadive Island inspection.	12,487	7,478	10,965	Good. Inspection of pearl and chank beds, and other duties connected with pearl and chank fisheries, and inspection of Laccadive Islands in 1922, 1924 and 1926.
3. Motor Launch "Sea Scout."	30	,, 37,000	Fishing experiments. Since 1925 kept with a skeleton crew, and used in pearl and chank fisheries.	1,277	796	3,537	Good. Pearl and chank fishery work.
4. "Leverett" Motor Launch.	15	,, 7,000	Fishing on the West Coast and subsequently transferred to chank fishery work.	5,282	4,052	4,977	Good. Towing chank fishery boats to chank beds in the Ramnad chank fishery.
5. "Sutherland" Motor Launch.	20	,, 5,647	For fishing on the West Coast and subsequently transferred to tow canoes in the Tinnevelly chank fishery.	4,228	2,763	1,119	Disabled and old. Tinnevelly chank fishery work.
6. "Pearl" Motor Launch.	1 ton.	,, 3,847	For chank fishery work	2,360	1,680	2,464	Old, disabled. Ramnad chank fishery work.

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Appendix B.

List of publications on results of researches made by the Fisheries Department on the sea.

1. Madras Fishery Investigations, 1908 (out of print)—
   iii. Report on the feasibility of operating deep-sea fishing boats on the coasts of the Madras Presidency, with special reference to the selection of fishing centres and harbours of refuge.
   iv. The results of a fishery cruise along the Malabar Coast and to the Laccadive Islands in 1908.
2. The Sacred Chank of India—
   ii. The Chank Fisheries of India and Ceylon.
   iii. The Chank Bangle Industry.
3. Marine Fishery Investigations in Madras, 1914–15—
   ii. An explanation of the irregularly cyclic character of the pearl fisheries of the Gulf of Mannar.
   iii. Note on two exploring cruises in search of trawl grounds off the Indian and Ceylon Coasts.
   iv. Professor Huxley and the Ceylon Pearl Fishery with a note on the forced or cultural production of free spherical pearls.
4. Fishery Statistics and Information, West and East Coasts, Madras Presidency, 1916—
   A summary of the numbers of the fish-curing yards and fishing boats, the methods of curing fish and a sketch of the economic conditions now existing, etc.
5. The Madras Fisheries Investigations, 1917—
   ii. A new protozoan cause of widespread mortality among marine fishes.
   iii. A statistical analysis of the fishing industry of Tuticorin.
6. Madras Fishery Investigations, 1920—
   iv. Note on the Cichild fishes of Malabar, Etroplus suratensis and E. maculatus.
7. Fishery Reports, 1922—
   i. Notes on the fishing industries of the Laccadive Islands.
   ii. The grey mullets of Tuticorin.
   iii. The flying fish fishery of the Coromandel Coast and the spawning habits of Cypsilurus, with a note on the eggs and early embryonic development.
   v. A statistical account of the fish-supply of Madras.
8. The Indian Pearl Fisheries of the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay, 1923.
9. The Fishery Reports, 1923—
   ii. Report on young fishes.
   iii. Anatomy of the chank.
   iv. A contribution to the life history of the Indian Sardine.
10. Fishery Reports, 1924—
    The fishing methods of the Madras Presidency, Part I—Coromandel Coast.

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Appendix VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 307 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 478 supra.]

Copy of letter from C. T. Mullings, Esq., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 1189/21-*B*-3, *dated the* 28*th October* 1925.

[Projects—Salem district—Badathalav project.]

There was a proposal of ancient date to cut a channel from the Kurumbapalle alias Markandanadi river to supply the Badathalav tank in the Krishnagiri taluk of the Salem district. The scheme was condemned in 1891 as not being feasible, but the reasons for this decision are not on record. As the tank was stated to be a good one and as the advantage would be undoubted if a supply channel could be made at a reasonable cost the Superintending Engineer then on special duty recommended the re-investigation of the project.

2. In reviewing the famine relief programme of the Salem district for 1909–10 it was observed that very little progress had been made in the direction of re-investigating the project and that the records of such work as had been done had been mislaid. The Superintending Engineer was therefore requested to submit a preliminary report on the project with a view to decide whether it was worth further investigation. It was also suggested that the question of water-supply might be examined in the first instance because the Krishnagiri project (since abandoned) had been held over on this account pending the results of the gaugings of the Ponniar river of which the Markandanadi is a tributary.

3. A preliminary report on the scheme was submitted by the Superintending Engineer in October 1910. The works proposed were :—

(*a*) an anicut 250 feet long across the Markandanadi at Marasamudram village ;

(*b*) a supply channel, with no head sluice, about 12 miles long to irrigate about 2,000 acres in all under the Badathalav and some other tanks ;

(*c*) fifteen cross drainage works with aqueducts ;

(*d*) pipe sluices for supplying mitta tanks.

The project proposed to bring an additional area of only 250 acres of Government dry land under wet cultivation and its cost was roughly estimated at Rs. 1·50 lakhs excluding indirect charges. The project was calculated to yield a return of 2 per cent with a water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre on the additional area. It was considered doubtful whether a productive project could be evolved at this cost, as there would probably be insufficient demand for water if the water-rates were enhanced.

4. Pending the examination of the preliminary report, the collection of data as regards the water-supply available was put in hand as there were no records of the discharge of the Markandanadi. The river was gauged at Marasamudram and gauge readings for 12 years from 1910–11 to 1921–22 are now available. An examination of the results show that there would have been sufficient water for an area of 2,000 acres in all these 12 years except 1918–19 which was a year of bad rainfall practically everywhere.

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5. On examining the preliminary report it is observed that the estimated cost of Rs. 1·50 lakhs for the project is based on very rough data. With the same data the cost of the project estimated at current rates amounts to Rs. 3 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. To admit of its being sanctioned as a productive work there should be a net revenue of Rs. 18,000 or a gross revenue of Rs. 20,900 or say Rs. 21,000 (including maintenance and collection charges). In the preliminary report of 1910, the revenue anticipated was stated to be as follows :—

	RS.
I. Remission which would be saved	1,800
II. Revenue due to improved supply from an area of 2,816 acres of ayacut wet at Rs. 2-8-0 per acre	7,040
III. Water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre on 250 acres of Government dry land	1,000

As regards item III above, it is observed that though 550 acres of Government and mitta land could be brought under wet, the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer were of opinion that it would not be possible to irrigate the mitta area of 300 acres.

To get the gross revenue of Rs. 21,000 referred to above a water-rate of Rs. 48½ per acre as indicated below would have to be levied and this is out of the question:—

	RS.
Gross revenue	21,000
Deduct items I and II above	8,840
Water-rate on 250 acres	12,160
Water-rate per acre	48½

On detailed investigation the cost of the project may even go up by about 25 to 50 per cent.

6. The project is thus quite impracticable if it must be financed on mercantile lines, i.e., to yield a reasonable return on the capital outlay. Equally of course it cannot be protective as the failure of rains for the local crops must synchronize with the failure of this stream, on which the crops are expected to rely.

7. In the circumstances set forth it is recommended that the project may be abandoned on financial grounds.

Copy of G.O. Mis. No. 70 I., dated 3rd February 1926.

The Government accept the recommendation of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation that the project be abandoned.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

F. B. Evans,
Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 309 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 479 supra].

Name of Port Conservancy Board or Landing and Shipping Fees Committee. (1)	Names of the members nominated by the Government. (2)	Class or interest represented by each member. (3)
	Port Conservancy Board.	
Cocanada	Mr. F. G. Dickinson	Adviser in harbour engineering.
	,, A. Mervyn	Adviser in repairs to the floating craft.
Cochin	,, A. W. Acres	South Indian Railway representative.
	S. Koder	Indian community of Cochin.
Negapatam .. .	Mr. Archibald Scott	Trade and shipping interests.
	K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, M.L.C.	
	Janab A. K. Muhammad Mohideen Maricair	
	Mr. Kumarapuram Anantanarayana Ayyar.	
	Janab Manna Pillai Oothaman Lebbai Khan Sahib Sheik Farid Maricair *	
	Mr. A. M. Ponnuswami Subbaraya Chettiyar	
	Mr. Harold Alexander Reid (since retired)..	Railway.
	,, Alfred Heywood Waddington, M.C.S.	Emigration.
Mangalore	,, R. Bezonji	Coffee and cashew trade.
	,, A. Soans †	
	,, P. F. B. Albuquerque †..	Tile industry.
	,, J. P. Rego	
	,, Hoige Koragappa	Fish and fish manure trade.
	,, C. Howison	Steamer Agent.
	,, H. T. E. Thorpe	General purposes.
	,, N. Kirwan	
	,, M. Annappa Naik †	
	Landing and Shipping Fees Committee.	
Adirampatnam .	Mr. Muthu Ulaganatha Chettiyar Muthu Kayarohanam Chettiyar	Trade.
	,, Adirampatnam Gopalaswami Nayudu Venkatakrishna Nayudu	
	,, M. K. M. Muhammad Mohideen Maricair Sheikadir Sahib	
	N. M. N. Naina Muhammad Levvai Maricair Kadir Mohideen Maricair Sahib Bahadur	
Calicut	Sir Edward Fairless Barber	Trade.
	Mr. W. J. Campbell	
	,, Dwarkdas Walji Sait	
	Khan Bahadur Cooverjee Ardeshir	
	Khan Bahadur Valizakath Haji Ali Baramy Sahib	

* Chairman, Municipal Council, Negapatam.

† Members, Municipal Council, Mangalore.

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Name of Port Conservancy Board or Landing and Shipping Fees Committee. (1)	Names of the members nominated by the Government. (2)	Class or interest represented by each member. (3)
	Landing and Shipping Fees Committee—cont.	
Cuddalore ..	Mr. G. G. Gill ..	General shipping and trade of the Port.
	Khan Sahib S. Muhammad Razaack Maricair * ..	Indian shippers.
	Mr. K. S. Ramayya ..	Ground-nut trade.
	,, H. G. Wastie (since resigned) ..	Do.
	,, S. Govindaswami Chettiyar ..	Timber trade.
Malpe ..	Mr. William Cliford Priddy ..	Tile industry.
	,, Panduranga Rao, Koppikar ..	Steamer agents.
	,, Nileshwar Sundar Rao ..	Oil companies.
	,, Pandubettu Rama Rao ..	General trade.
	,, Tonse Purushottam Pai ..	
	,, S. C. Fernandes ..	
	,, Malpe Annayya ..	
Masulipatam ..	Mr. J. W. Maiden † ‡ ..	Trade.
	,, Gajjala Sri Ramamurti Garu ‡ ..	Trade and shipping.
	,, Dara Siva Rao ‡ ..	Trade.
Tellicherry ..	Mr. J. C. Burton ..	European merchants.
	,, L. H. Rich ..	
	,, A. H. B. Dickson ..	
	Khan Bahadur P. A. Ammoo Sahib ..	Mappilla merchants.
	Mr. T. M. Bappan Sahib ..	

* Member, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.

† Member, Municipal Council, Masulipatam.

‡ The term of office of these members expired on 15th August 1928. Fresh nominations are under consideration.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 310 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 480 supra.]

A three-year programme for the improvement of rural water-supply in the Polavaram division, East Godavari district.

Serial number and name of village where wells are proposed to be constructed or repaired.	Amount required for each work.	Amount of estimate if ready.	Amount required for		
			1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
NEW WORKS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Polavaram taluk.					
1. Chegondapalle ..	1,110	1,110	1,110	..	..
2. Rampalem ..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..
3. Lakshmipuram ..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
4. Mamillagudem, hamlet of Gangenagudem ..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
5. Jannavarigudem ..	1,720	1,720	1,720	..	..

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A three-year programme for the improvement of rural water-supply in the Polavaram division, East Godavari district—*cont.*

Serial number and name of village where wells are proposed to be constructed or repaired.	Amount required for each work.	Amount of estimate if ready.	Amount required for		
			1928–29.	1929-30.	1930–31.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
REPAIRS.					
Polavaram taluk.					
6. Lakshminarayanadevipeta ..	300	..	..	300	..
7. Kannapuram	300	..	..	..	300
8. Repalliwada, hamlet of Pragadapalle	300	..	..	..	300
9 Dippakayalapadu	300	..	..	300	..
10. Atchutapuram	300	..	..	300	..
NEW WORKS.					
Chodavaram taluk.					
11. Noonipalli	500	..	..	500	..
12. Komavaram	500	..	..	..	500
13. Vootla	500	..	..	500	..
14. Indukurupeta	500	..	..	..	500
REPAIRS.					
Chodavaram taluk.					
15. Masurumilli	200	..	200	..	..
16. Marrivada and Kunjamvidhi ..	200	..	200	..	..
17. Narasapuram and Derisanapalli.	200	..	..	200	..
18. Bornagudem	200	..	..	200	..
19. Velagapalli	200	..	..	200	..
20. Beerampalli	200	..	..	200	..
NEW WORKS.					
Yellavaram taluk.					
21. Yerramareddipalem	1,800	1,800	1,800	..	..
22. Maripalem	1,800	1,800	1,800	..	..
23. Jaggampalem	1,000	..	..	1,000	..
24. Vayyedu	1,000	..	..	1,000	..
25. Dasaripam	1,000	..	.	1,000	..
26. Loddipalem	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
27. Mulimetta, hamlet of Labbarti ..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
28. Vayyeru	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
REPAIRS.					
Yellavaram taluk.					
29. Aminbada	500	..	..	500	..
30. Jaddangi	500	..	..	..	500
31. Languparthi	500	..	500	..	..
	21,630	6,430	7,330	7,200	7,100

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Appendix X.

[Vide answer to question No. 330 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 489 supra.]

Statement.

Number of Muhammadans employed in the Madras Record office.

——	Clerks.	Attenders.	Peons.	Total.
31st December 1915	3	3	2	8
1st January 1916	3	3	2	8
1st ,, 1917	2	3	2	7
1st ,, 1918	2	3	2	7
1st ,, 1919	2	2	2	6
1st ,, 1920	2	2	1	5
1st ,, 1921	2	2	2	6
1st ,, 1922	2	4	2	8
1st ,, 1923	2	3	3	8
1st ,, 1924	1	4	3	8
1st ,, 1925	1	4	3	8
1st ,, 1926	1	4	2	7
1st ,, 1927	1	4	1	6
1st ,, 1928	1	4	1	6

Appendix XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 340 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 492 supra.]

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in February 1926.

[Work in the Waltair (First) Circle.]

The district officers in this circle visited 141 villages during the month and were mainly engaged in advocating the use of dhaincha as a green manure for paddy. They also attended to the construction of fifteen Sindewahe furnaces and supervised the preparation of jaggery by improved methods, and conducted ploughing demonstrations. Four ryots' conferences held at jamabandi meetings were attended by officers of the department and a number of lantern lectures were delivered. Sugarcane harvest has been begun at the Samalkot Experimental Station and a chatanooga mill for crushing the canes is being demonstrated there and has been seen by a large number of ryots. One mill has already been sold and is working satisfactorily. There was a large demand for trained coolies to show the neighbouring ryots' improved methods of jaggery-making, and two more are being trained this season to meet the growing demand for their services. Three thousand nine hundred lb. of paddy seed and 5,895 lb. of cane sets were distributed to ryots from this station during the month. At the Anakapalle Experimental Station a comparative trial was made between a local mill and a sultan mill. Six thousand lb. of cane crushed in the local mill in 14 hours 27 minutes gave an average extraction of 67·13 per cent, while a similar weight of cane crushed in the sultan mill took 16 hours 46 minutes but gave an average extraction of 70·78 per cent resulting in 220½ lb. more juice, thus demonstrating the superiority of the latter.

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Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in April 1927.

[Work in the Waltair (First) Circle.]

*   *   *   *

The district co-operative conference was held during the month at the Anakapalle Experimental Station and was well attended. The Farm Manager delivered a lecture on the position of sugarcane in the Vizagapatam district and methods which should be adopted to improve the cultivation of this crop. Sugarcane mills and iron ploughs were demonstrated at work and members were taken round the station and the work in progress was explained to them. The practice of holding such conferences on experimental stations is one which might be followed by co-operators in other circles.

*   *   *   *

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in October 1927.

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

*   *   *   *

The district officers are advising the ryots to renew the cultivation of "punasa" crops and grow green manures in rotation. Owing to the unfavourable season the demonstration of improved methods was carried on with difficulty. The ryots have however appreciated the fact that a reduction in the seed rate and the cultivation of good healthy plants enables a crop to withstand adverse conditions of drought better than when local practices are adopted. They have also seen that the application of green leaf enables the soil to hold moisture in a way that is impossible on unmanured land. . . .

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in January 1928.

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

The district officers visited 41 villages during the month and were mainly engaged in advocating the use of bone-meal with green dressings for second-crop paddy, and attending to the harvest of demonstration plots.

*   *   *   *

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in January 1925.

[Work in the Cocanada Circle.]

*   *   *   *

The method of furnace construction was crude and provision of an ash pit or a chimney was considered unnecessary. In the course of two seasons successful demonstrations have been conducted in line planting and irrigation, and during the past season a number of ryots adopted methods that had been demonstrated in the previous season on their own initiative. . .

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The district staff visited 147 villages during the month. They advocated the use of iron ploughs and held ploughing demonstrations. The use of indigo, wild indigo, and dhaincha for green manures and the advantages of the Sindewahe and Godavari furnaces were explained to the ryots. Sixteen magic lantern lectures were given.

* * * *

Extract from the Digest of Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in December 1925.

[Work in the Vizagapatam (First) Circle.]

The standard of cultivation in the Parvatipur and Bobbili taluks is very inferior to that of the South owing to the lack of education of the ryots. A special effort is now being made by the department to organize the production and distribution of J. 247 cane and to teach the ryots how to make white jaggery. At present they make black jaggery only and thus lose anything from Rs. 180 to Rs. 240 per acre. There is, however, no local market for white jaggery and therefore every effort is being made not only to show the ryots how to make it, but to assist them to dispose of the product in the neighbouring taluk of Vizianagram so that they may get a better monetary return from their sugarcane cultivation.

* * * *

The agricultural demonstrators in this circle visited 160 villages during the month and attended to the harvesting of demonstration plots, gave ploughing demonstrations, distributed manures and green manure seed, and showed ryots how to construct and repair Sindewahe furnaces. Seven ploughs were sold and nine furnaces were constructed.

* * * *

Extract from the Digest of Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in August 1926.

[A note on the green manuring of paddy lands in the Vizagapatam district.]

During the past few years the Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator in charge of the Vizianagram sub-circle has been demonstrating the use of green manure of paddy. Three methods of cultivating green leaf have been advocated, viz., (1) the sowing of sun hemp, or dhaincha, with the first rains in May and June which will be ready for ploughing in three weeks to one month later, (2) sowing of indigo in January which is ready for use as green manure in June or July, and (3) the sowing of gingelly and indigo mixed in the same season.

* * * *

In the Vizagapatam district, paddy is cultivated annually on an area of over five lakhs of acres and the soil for the most part is an alluvial clay loam. At the Anakapalle Agricultural station, this class of wet land has been dry ploughed for several years with no evil effects, and this practice, which is necessary for the cultivation of green manure crops, can be adopted over the greater part of the district. In order to bring these facts to the notice of ryots, and to show them the value of cultivating green leaf, it has been necessary to remove the prejudice against dry ploughing of lands not ordi-

narily cropped in the "punasa" or early season. For this purpose demonstrations have been given on ryots' lands to show that by an expenditure of Rs. 5 per acre on the cultivation of green leaf, and the addition of small quantities of bone meal, the yield of paddy can be raised sufficiently to give a good profit. The continuation of these demonstrations over a number of years has also proved that the dry ploughing of wet lands, except in the cases referred to above, is not attended with any evil results.

* * * *

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in November 1927.

* * * *

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

The district officers visited 125 villages during the month. Saline areas round Narsipatam to which green manure has been applied have produced good crops of paddy. In the Vizianagram taluk, Navakotisannam has grown well under varying soil conditions and is spreading over large areas. The working of the Guzarat and Victory ploughs and of the Kirloskar mhote bucket have been demonstrated in a number of villages in this taluk. It has been demonstrated to the ryots on plots in their own lands that line planting combined with systematic propping protects the canes from wind damage to greater extent than when they are grown on a broadcast system.

Although the Paddy breeding station at Maruteru is still in its infancy, the ryots have already begun to appreciate the value of the work being done there and the demand for seed is far greater than we can meet. In order to allow as many people as possible to benefit from the seed available, it has been distributed in such a way that all applicants, even the small men, have got some.

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in February 1928.

* * * *

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

* * * *

The district officers were particularly engaged in advocating the use of green dressings to the ryots in conjunction with bonemeal. A number of co-operative conferences and jamabandi camps were attended and lectures delivered. Agricultural demonstrators were also engaged in the construction of furnaces for the manufacture of jaggery and assisting the ryots to get a third roller fitted to their two-roller mills. A large number of the mills sold locally are not provided with a splitting roller, the lack of which not only reduces the amount of juice extracted but also increases the draught.

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in March 1928.

* * * *

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

. . . At the beginning of the season a number of demonstration plots were laid down to show the ryots the effect of planting immature cane setts for seed. It has been shown on the Anakapalle Experiment Station that

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germination is improved by 5 to 10 per cent and that the increase in vigour of the plants raises the yield. The results of these demonstrations have in almost all cases confirmed our experience and the ryots have been shown on their own lands that they can get from 10 to 15 per cent more jaggery by planting good setts. Planting of the new crop has begun in some places and the agricultural demonstrators and the coolies working under them have been engaged in showing the ryots the method of laying out land for planting cane in lines.

On the Samalkota Experiment Station the plantain crop on land not subject to seepage is a record this year. The variety grown is *Chakkarakeli* and more than 60 per cent of the bunches have been harvested within ten months of planting and have fetched on the average Rs. 1-12-0 per bunch. The object of this work at Samalkota is to show that plantains can be planted and harvested within a period of ten months and are a paying crop when properly grown, and this object has been amply attained.

Appendix XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 348 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 497 supra.]

Information including statistics furnished to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

1. *Description of country, e.g., proportion of cultivated land and forest—Forest areas administered by the department.*—The area of reserve forests in the district is 625 square miles and the following statement shows the financial position of its working during the official year 1924-25 :—

Item.	Amount in rupees. Receipts.	Amount in rupees. Expenditure.
Removed by Government Agency—		
(1) Timber	94,273	50,864
(2) Firewood and charcoal	1,110	1,062
Removed by consumers or purchasers—		
(1) Timber	15,861	
(2) Firewood and charcoal	41,586	
(3) Bamboos	7,779	4,800
(4) Grazing and fodder grass ...	9,707	
(5) Other produce	1,263	
(6) Rents for tapping	781	
Miscellaneous	16,800	15,984
Establishment—		
(1) Pay of officers and establishment; travelling and other allowances. ...		1,02,891
Contingencies		3,514
Total ...	1,89,160	1,79,115

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2. *Occurrence of minerals and the respective rights therein of Government and other parties.*—No minerals are worked in the district, nor have any concessions been granted.

3. *Large irrigation schemes.*—A sum of Rs. 47,60,173 has been sunk in the Rushikulya Irrigation system, on which Rs. 1,57,134 are paid annually as interest, to the Government of India.

4. *Public buildings.*—The value of the public buildings in the district (excluding Chicacole taluk) in charge of the Public Works Department is Rs. 9,96,894.

5. *Number of schools, dispensaries, etc.*—There are 2,452 schools, 41 dispensaries, 171 travellers' bungalows and rest-houses, 28 chattrams for Indians and 347 co-operative societies. There are no agricultural farms in the district.

6. *Representation in legislatures.*—Three members are elected from the district for the local Legislative Council to represent the Non-Muhammadan Rural constituency, one member is elected by the Landholders of the districts and Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, one by the Muhammadans of the constituency consisting of the districts and Agency of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari and the Kistna district and one by the constituency consisting of Christians of the above districts and of Guntur and Nellore. One of the Non-Muhammadan Rural constituencies for the Legislative Assembly consists of the districts and Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. There are only two Muhammadan Rural constituencies in the Presidency and the district and Agency of Ganjam are included in the Northern constituency.

7. *Revenue and expenditure*—

Head of account. (1)	Average receipts for the last three years for the whole district. (2)	Average receipts for the last three years for Chicacole taluk. (3)	Average for the last three years. Total for Tekkali, Sompeta and Parlakimedi taluks. (4)	Details of column (4). Tekkali. (5)	Sompeta. (6)	Parlakimedi. (7)	Average disbursements for the last three years. (8)	
A. Central.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	*Provincial.*	RS.
II. Income-tax ..	6,41,366	18,023	44,395	10,031	8,921	25,443	5. Land Revenue	1,24,160
IV. Opium (average for two years only is noted, receipts for 1925–26 having been included in provincial revenues).	1,29,381	6,052	16,983	4,538	4,878	7,567	6. Excise	49,894
							7. Stamps	12,458
							9. Registration	58,436
							15. Miscellaneous irrigation expenditure	72,091
XXVI. Miscellaneous ..	55	..	..	..	..	..	19. Interest on ordinary debt ..	..
XXVII. Currency ..	74	..	..	..	..	..	22. General Administration ..	8,40,359
XXXIII. Superannuation ..	2,942	122	55	..	55	..	23. Audit	315
Total ..	7,73,818	24,197	61,433	14,569	13,854	33,010	24. Administration of Justice ..	1,99,803
B. Provincial.								
V. Land Revenue ..	23,72,076	4,18,788	2,08,290	77,376	35,525	95,389		
VI. Excise	11,52,271	1,69,721	3,47,649	1,35,573	1,38,228	73,848	25. Jails and Convict Settlements	49,905
VII. Stamps	5,55,928	1,04,612	31,590	4,790	17,796	9,004		
IX. Registration ..	86,629	11,515	6,838	1,808	1,480	3,550	26. Police	6,47,898
XIV. Irrigation ..	1,747	1,390	..	..	..	..	31. Education	7,20,230
XVI. Interest	25,589	2,817	328	179	23	126	32. Medical	1,00,715
XVII. Administration of Justice.	33,364	3,948	2,320	463	632	1,225	33. Public Health	35,540

7. Revenue and Expenditure—*cont.*

Head of account. (1)	Average receipts for the last three years for the whole district. (2)	Average receipts for the last three years for Chicacole taluk. (3)	Average for the last three years. Total for Tekkali, Sompeta and Parlakimedi taluks. (4)	Details of column (4). Tekkali. (5)	Sompeta. (6)	Parlakimedi. (7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
B. Provincial—cont.						
XVIII. Jails and Convict Settlements.	5,566	161	33	1	..	32
XIX. Police	12,250	896	602	158	127	317
XXI. Education ..	3,026	..	..	1		
		107	16		1	14
XXII. Medical	5,149	106	146	4	22	120
XXIII. Public Health ..	3,087	37	50	16	2	32
XXIV. Agriculture ..	2,777	348	9	9	..	..
XXV. Industries ..	7,284	270	609	271	310	28
XXVI. Miscellaneous departments.	8,415	1,312	554	126	108	320
XXX. Civil Works ..	12,631	1,204	139	8	17	114
XXXIII. Superannuation..	5,100	17	185	23	..	162
XXXIV. Stationery and Printing.	5,829	382	72	15	21	36
XXXV. Miscellaneous ..	9,890	— 295	184	— 27	— 120	331
Cash remittances representing receipts on account of Salt, Forest and Public Works Department.	1,01,52,178 *	2,47,626	2,26,761	1,07,148	1,122	1,18,491
Total ..	1,44,67,786	9,64,962	8,26,375	3,27,942	1,95,294	3,03,139
C. Receipts under Local Boards.	21,03,735	2,61,231	40,738	12,492	9,330	18,916
Grand total ..	1,73,45,339	12,50,390	9,28,546	3,55,003	2,18,478	3,55,065

Average disbursements for the last three years. (8)	RS.
Provincial—cont.	
34. Agriculture	37,042
35. Industries	5,502
37. Miscellaneous departments ..	5,226
41. Civil Works	2,74,957
43. Famine Relief	7,911
44. Territorial and Political Pensions	235
45. Superannuation allowances and Pensions	1,24,865
46. Stationery and Printing ..	9,252
47. Miscellaneous	3,116
52. Extraordinary charges ..	5,979
Cash remittances	33,10,962
Total ..	66,96,849
Expenditure under local boards as per administration reports.	11,86,904
Grand total ..	78,83,753

*	RS.
Imperial Bank remittances	70,04,634
Salt remittances	29,45,089
Forest remittances	1,91,306
Public Works Department	11,149
Total ..	1,01,52,178

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List of publications furnished to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

1. A Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency, 1923, Ganjam district and Agency Division.
2. Village statements of the Agency division and the Ganjam district.
3. Administration Report of the Ganjam Agency for 1925-26.
4. Gazetteer of the Ganjam district, Volume II (1905).
5. List of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Presidency for August 1926.
6. Extract of report from the President, District Board, Ganjam, on the communications in the district.
7. A copy of the Ganjam District Manual (but it was published over 45 years old).
8. Madras Census Report for 1921 (Volume XIII).

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item VI at page 519 supra.]

(A)

NOTIFICATION AND RULES.

Notification under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (*III of* 1923), *as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act,* 1925, *XXXIV of* 1925.

Whereas it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the Madras Presidency mentioned in schedule I hereto appended :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), and in supersession of the notification No. 344, dated 18th November 1925, at page 2244, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th November 1925, the Governor acting with his Ministers is hereby pleased to prohibit the import of cotton (kapas, ginned cotton, or cotton waste) into the said areas by rail and sea save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence prescribed in this behalf.

(2) The Governor acting with his Ministers is further pleased to prohibit under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person, at any railway station situated in any of the protected areas and specified in schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton (kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the said area unless such person holds the prescribed licence for its import into the said area.

(3) The transport of cotton seed into the protected areas as defined in schedule I is exempted from the operation of clauses (1) and (2) and permitted without restriction.

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(B)

SCHEDULE TO NOTIFICATION.

Schedule I—Protected Areas.

1. *The Northerns and Westerns area.*—Consisting of the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.

2. *The Southerns area.*—Consisting of the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.

Schedule II—Railway Stations.

1. *The Northerns and Westerns area.*—All stations from Kottur to Hospet both inclusive, from Rayadrug to Bellary both inclusive, from Hospet to Guntakal both inclusive, from Guntakal to Hindupur both inclusive, from Guntakal to Tungabhadra river both inclusive, from Dharmavaram to Tanakallu both inclusive, from Guntakal to Cumbum both inclusive on the Guntakal-Bezwada line, from Dhone to Kurnool both inclusive, and from Guntakal to Settikunta both inclusive.

2. *The Southerns area.*—All stations from Mambalam to Dhanushkodi Pier both inclusive, from Chingleput to Arkonam both inclusive, from Villupuram to Katpadi both inclusive, from Villupuram to Chinnababusamudram both inclusive, from Mayavaram to Tranquebar both inclusive, from Mayavaram to Arantangi both inclusive, from Tirutturaippundi to Agastiyampalli both inclusive, from Tanjore to Nagore both inclusive, from Nidamangalam to Mannargudi both inclusive, from Trichinopoly to Erode both inclusive, from Madura junction to Tuticorin both inclusive, from Maniyachi to Tenkasi both inclusive, from Tinnevelly junction to Tiruchendur both inclusive, from Tiruchendur to Tissianvilai both inclusive, from Virudhunagar to Tenkasi both inclusive, from Tiruvottiyur to Arambakkam both inclusive, from Villivakkam to Madukarai both inclusive, from Arkonam to Mamunduru both inclusive, from Renigunta to Akkurti both inclusive, from Renigunta to Katpadi both inclusive, from Pakala to Mulacalacheruvu both inclusive, from Walajah Road to Ranipet both inclusive, from Jalarpet to Gudupulli both inclusive, from Tiruppattur to Krishnagiri both inclusive, from Morapur to Hosur both inclusive, from Salem junction to Salem town both inclusive, from Podanur to Pollachi both inclusive, and from Podanur to Kallar both inclusive.

(C)

Rules under section 7 *of the Cotton Transport Act*, 1923 (*III of* 1923), *as amended by the Cotton Transport* (*Amendment*) *Act*, 1925 (*XXXIV of* 1925).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), and in supersession of the notification No. 345, dated 18th November 1925, at pages 2245—47, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th November 1925, the Governor acting with his Ministers is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

(1) *Licensing authority* ; *form of application for a licence.*—Licences for the import of cotton by rail and sea into the protected areas shall be granted

by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, or such other officer as may be authorized by him in this behalf, and application shall be made to that officer in Form A annexed to these rules.

(2) No cotton (kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) of which the import has been prohibited by or under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), shall be imported into a prohibited area by sea save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued as provided by these rules.

(3) *Licences for import of cotton for manufacture and export.*—(i) Annual licences for import by rail shall be granted to maufacturers and exporters carrying on business within the protected area for the importation of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton from outside such area for manufacture and export to any port or ports in or outside India provided it or they is or are not in a protected area. Such licences shall be in Form B hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) A certified copy of such licences in Form C hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(iii) The licence shall be returned to the licensing authority at the expiration of the period for which it is granted together with all unused certified copies of the same.

(4) *Licence for particular consignment by rail.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form D hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be surrendered at the station of delivery to the Stationmaster or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the time of taking delivery of the cotton covered by the licence who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(iii) A certified copy of such licence in Form E hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(5) *Licence for particular consignment by sea.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) by sea into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form F annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be delivered at the place specified by the licensing authority to the officer mentioned in the licence, who shall forward to it the licensing authority.

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(6) *Separate licences to be issued for different kinds of cotton.*—Separate licences shall be issued for different kinds of cotton, that is to say, for ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste.

(7) *Penalty.*—Any contravention of these rules or of the conditions of any licence granted hereunder, not otherwise punishable under the said Act, shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

FORM A.

Application for licence.

(*See* Rule 1.)

To

The Director of Agriculture,
Madras Presidency.

Sir,

$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ the undersigned hereby beg to apply for a licence under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), available for the period of
for the importation by $\frac{rail}{sea}$ of
$\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{* maunds}}$ of ________ [State whether ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), or cotton waste]
into the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated ,
at † station from ‡
for the purpose of .

$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ so beg to apply for a certified copy of the licence (as required by the said Act).

2. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ declare that such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\frac{\text{kapas}}{\text{waste}}}$ is required for the purpose of
only and will not be otherwise used save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

Reasons why importation is necessary (*a*).

3. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ undertake—

(1) in the event of the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\frac{\text{kapas}}{\text{waste}}}$ imported under the said licence proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported, to report the matter to the

(*a*) Reasons should be clearly stated as licences are only issued in cases of proved necessity. In the case of applications for licences to import by sea, the form should be modified as may be necessary.

* Maund = 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lb.

† Here enter station of import.

‡ In the case of applications for single licences, the station of export should be entered here.

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licensing authority and to await his approval to its disposal otherwise before allowing such cotton/kapas/waste to leave my/our premises ;

(2) that under no circumstances will I/We allow cotton/kapas/waste imported under the said licence to be used for mixing with, or adulteration of cotton/kapas produced in the protected area for re-export nor will I/We allow it to be re-exported under a misdescription ;

(3) to return the said licence on expiration of the period for which it is granted to the licensing authority together with such details as he may require as to the cotton/kapas/waste imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.

Dated Signed
at

Instructions.

(*a*) The Cotton Transport Act does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport but only on transport into specified areas (notified by Local Governments for protection) by rail, road, river and sea or by one or more of such routes. The notifications issued by the Government of Madras prohibit transport only by rail and sea and not transport by road and river and the prohibition applies only to ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste. Cotton seed is allowed to be transported freely without restriction. Each notification includes a schedule of railway stations in the protected area to which it refers. Licences are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area. Licences granted under the Cotton Transport Act are available for the importation of cotton from anywhere in India but only to the stations specified. Separate licences are required for the import of each of the specified kinds of cotton, viz., ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste. Separate rules are also in force for the importation of cotton by sea into the protected areas.

(*b*) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the booking of goods or parcels at all stations in India are *empowered* by section 4 of the Act to refuse to book cotton to a notified station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the licence is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to destination.

(*c*) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the receipt and delivery to the consignee of goods and parcels at notified stations are *required* by section 5 of the Act to refuse delivery of cotton from outside the protected area (which is defined by a list of stations) unless accompanied by a certified copy of the licence (or unless the original licence is produced).

(*d*) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (*b*) of the licence, the object being to safeguard the protected area against the misuse (which might be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under licence.

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(*e*) The protected areas notified in the Madras Presidency are those contained in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated .

FORM B.

Annual General Licence (for Manufacturers and Exporters).

(*See* Rule 3.)

No. OF 192 .

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925) the $\frac{\text{Mills}}{\text{Company}}$, carrying on business within the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated , are hereby granted a general licence under section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1, 192 , to January 31, 192 , to import by rail $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of * to station for the purpose of $\frac{\text{manufacture}}{\text{export to any port or ports in or outside India provided it or they is or are not in a protected area}}$ subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(*b*) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purpose stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated 192 .

FORM C.

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

Certified copy of General Licence (for manufacturers and exporters) to be tendered at the despatching station.

(*See* Rule 3.)

LICENCE NO. 192 . COPY NO.

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), the $\frac{\text{Mills}}{\text{Company}}$, carrying on business within the protected area known as

* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste or kapas for which licence is granted.

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notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No.

$\frac{\text{are}}{\text{is}}$ hereby granted a general licence under section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1, 192 to January 31, 192 , to import by rail $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of * to station for the purpose of $\frac{\text{manufacture}}{\text{export to any port or ports in or outside India provided it or they is or are not in a protected area}}$, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(*b*) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Signed)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor

Number of bales

Description of cotton

Signature of Consignor.

Signature of Stationmaster.

Dated 192 .

Form D.

Single Licence for Consignment by Rail.

(*See* Rule 4.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), $\frac{\text{Messrs.}}{\text{Mr.}}$

$\frac{\text{are}}{\text{is}}$ granted a licence available up to to import to station situated in the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of * from (station) for the purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station on the arrival of the consignment :—

(*a*) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(*b*) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Signed)

Licensing Authority.

Dated 192 .

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste or kapas.

FORM E.

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

Certified copy of single licence in Form D.

(*See* Rule 4.)

LICENCE NO. OF 192 .

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), $\frac{\text{Messrs.}}{\text{Mr.}}$ $\frac{\text{are}}{\text{is}}$ granted a licence available up to to import to (station), situated in the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated , $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of * from (station) for the purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station on the arrival of the consignment :—

(*a*) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(*b*) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor

Number of bales

Description of cotton

Signature of the Consignor.

Signature of the Stationmaster.

Dated 192 .

FORM F.

Single licence for consignment by sea.

(*See* Rule 5.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), $\frac{\text{Messrs.}}{\text{Mr.}}$ $\frac{\text{are}}{\text{is}}$ granted a licence to import to situated in the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated , $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of * from for the purpose of

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste or kapas.

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This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the officer in charge of the port at on the arrival of the consignment :—

Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Revised notification and rules under sections 3 and 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925).

Explanatory memorandum.

The Cotton Transport Act was brought into force in the Madras Presidency from the 24th November 1925. Under the notification then issued under section 3 of the Act, the Act was made applicable to three protected areas as follows :—

(1) *The Northern and Western area*—consisting of the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

(2) *The Tiruppur-Cambodia area*—consisting of the district of Coimbatore, the Karur, Musiri and Kulitalai taluks of Trichinopoly district, the Namakkal, Tiruchengode and Rasipur taluks of Salem district and that portion of the Madura district lying to the north and west of the Vaigai river.

(3) *The Tinnevelly area*—consisting of the district of Tinnevelly and that portion of the districts of Ramnad and Madura lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.

The import of cotton into these areas by rail and sea was prohibited except under licence and delivery of cotton consigned from outside the protected areas at the railway stations situated in the protected areas was forbidden except under licence. No restriction was placed on the movement of cotton within the limits of protected areas or on the export of cotton from protected areas to places situated outside these areas. An exception was made in the case of cotton lint transported from the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor, Chingleput, and the taluks of Attur, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Omalur and Uttangarai of Salem district into the Tiruppur area, which was permitted without restriction. Under the rules issued simultaneously with the notification, under section 7 of the Act, the Director of Agriculture was appointed the licensing authority and necessary regulations were laid down and forms prescribed for the issue of licences by the Director of Agriculture for import of all kinds of cotton into the protected areas for certain specified purposes. The notification and rules were approved by the Legislative Council on 26th August 1925 and 7th November 1925 and published on pages 2244—2247 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th November 1925.

2. When the Act was introduced, the Government announced their intention to hold a Conference of cotton cultivators and persons interested in the cotton industry to consider the working of the Act for a season and to discuss

such changes in the boundaries of the protected areas as experience might show to be necessary. In July 1926, the Director of Agriculture submitted his report on the working of the new measure. In it he dealt with the difficulties met with in the working of the Act and made the following proposals :—

(1) that all references to kapas should be omitted from the licences, that only lint be permitted to be moved under licence into protected areas, and that no exception be made to this rule under any circumstances ;

(2) that the Tiruppur-Cambodia area should comprise only the Coimbatore district and the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district or in the alternative that in place of the present Tiruppur-Cambodia area the following three protected areas be created :—

(*a*) Coimbatore district and the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district,

(*b*) Trichinopoly district except Karur taluk and that portion of the Madura district lying to the north and west of the Vaigai river, and

(*c*) the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem ;

(3) that the notification and rules be amended so as to cover the import of cotton by road and to provide for the appointment thereunder of road guards at important points of entry ; and

(4) that the concession of importing lint into the Tiruppur-Cambodia area without restriction from the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput, and from the taluks of Attur, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Omalur, Salem and Uttangarai of Salem district be withdrawn.

Other proposals of minor importance were—

(1) that the restriction in the condition that exporters' annual licences are to be utilized for export "only to a port or ports *outside*" India be removed and that the rules and forms be amended so that the "licences may be issued for export" to any port *in* India which is not in a protected area ;

(2) that instead of the stations "Madura to Mandapam" specified in schedule II (iii) appended to the notification under section 3 of the Act stations "Madura to Dhanushkodi" be introduced.

3. These proposals were considered at a meeting of the Provincial Cotton Committee, Madras, held on the 6th January 1927. The general trend of the discussion showed that trade interests clashed very definitely with the views of the Agricultural Department and that the trade was definitely against the restriction of the free movement of kapas and wished to combine the two protected areas of Tiruppur and Tinnevelly into one area.

4. The meeting held on the 6th January 1927 having arrived at no definite conclusions, it became necessary to hold another meeting of the Provincial Cotton Committee, and this meeting took place on the 14th February 1927. Proposals then placed before the Committee by the Agricultural Department in regard to rearrangement of protected areas were that in addition to Northerns and Westerns area there should be—

Name of area.	Districts comprised in the area.
1. Coimbatore (irrigated Cambodia area).	Coimbatore and the taluks of Karur and Palni.

Name of area.	District comprised in the area.
2. Tinnevelly (Karunganni area).	Tinnevelly and that portion of the districts of Madura and Ramnad lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.
3. Salem-Dindigul (Cambodia area).	Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly except the Karur taluk, Tanjore, that portion of the Madura district lying to the west and north of the Vaigai river except the Palni taluk and that portion of the Ramnad district lying to the north of the Vaigai river—Madras City to be outside this area.

One combined area instead of separate areas for Tiruppur and Tinnevelly was advocated by many of those present as in their opinion the present boundaries hampered trade and were so unpopular with the cotton firms, dealers and middlemen who had the financing and marketing of the cotton crop in their hands, that, unless the protected areas were combined, there was likely to be a sustained agitation to abolish the application of the Cotton Transport Act to the Madras Presidency altogether. They suggested that steps could be taken by the Agricultural Department to grade up the inferior cottons in the combined area, e.g., Trichinopoly, Salem and Dindigul cottons, up to the level of the superior cottons. They also contended that the constitution of Dindigul as a separate area would affect the cotton ryot in that area as there would never be a proper competitive market at Dindigul. The crop in Dindigul taluk and Trichinopoly tract was financed by the Virudhunagar dealers and until these latter could be replaced by co-operative societies which would take a long time to do, it was argued that any steps to separate Dindigul and Trichinopoly tracts from Virudhunagar would seriously jeopardise the very growing of cotton in them. In the result, the following resolution was passed by a majority :—

"There shall be only two protected areas :—

(1) Northerns and Westerns tract, as defined at present,

(2) Southerns tract comprising the eleven districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly."

5. The results of the discussions at these two meetings of the Provincial Cotton Committee and the reports of the Director of Agriculture containing a record of the departmental experience of the working of the Act and its views as to the future lines of action were then discussed at a Conference on the 28th February 1927 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Minister for Development which was attended by 17 members representing traders and growers and Members of the Legislative Council from the Tiruppur and Tinnevelly areas. As at the meetings of the Provincial Cotton Committee, the most important subject for discussion was the question of the classification of areas and the opinion expressed by the majority of those present was in favour of a combined area for the south though the departmental representatives

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explained at length and in sufficient detail the ideal of the Act and how in their opinion that was not likely to be realized by the adoption of a single unwieldy area where different distinct types of cotton recognized by the Trade were grown.

6. Other points also were discussed and it was generally agreed that no licence should be given to kapas, but that lint might be allowed without any restriction. As regards the control of road transport and the appointment of road guards at important points of entry, the difficulties in the way of establishing efficient road guards were emphasized. As regards the fixing of a time limit within which single licences should be in force it was agreed that two months were sufficient. The inclusion of the stations beyond Mandapam as far as Dhanushkodi in schedule II (iii) of the notification was agreed to by the Conference.

7. Meanwhile petitions and protests had also been received by the Government from various gentlemen and bodies representing the points of view of grower, trader, mill-owner, broker, etc. These representations showed that very diverse views were held by the different interests. There were those who favoured separation of Dindigul from Tiruppur and those who protested against such separation, those who favoured retention of the Tiruppur and Tinnevelly areas separate and those who clamoured for their amalgamation and there were again those who demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Act altogether. So far as Northerns and Westerns area was concerned, there was not, generally speaking, any opposition to the continued application of the Act though in slight details there was a desire for a change.

8. The question was therefore of immediate importance only so far as the two protected areas in the south were concerned. The matter was considered further in the light of the various petitions and protests received. Opportunity was taken by the Hon'ble Minister during his visits to many of the districts included in the areas to discuss the matter with the local representatives to the Council, and representative merchants and ryots. After a careful consideration of the views thus obtained the Government propose the following changes :—

(1) to combine the present protected areas of Tiruppur and Tinnevelly into one and to extend it so as to comprise the eleven districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. The Northerns and Westerns tract will remain as defined at present, and

(2) to permit the movement of cotton seed free without licence while continuing the restriction as regards kapas and lint.

The notification and rules have been revised to give effect to these changes. The forms have also been amended so as to allow issue of exporters' licence for export to any port in India which is not in a protected area and to permit the licensing authority to fix the period for which single licences will be issued. The Provincial Cotton Committee resolved that two months should be the time limit during which single licences should be valid. According to the form now amended the licensing authority will have power to fix the period in each case subject to this maximum limit. As regards the control of road-transport, it has been considered that the matter should stand over for consideration until sufficient experience has been gained of the working of the new protected areas and a study of the possible "gaps in the fence."

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APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item VIII at page 536 supra.]

BILL No. 11 OF 1927.

A BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN FISHERIES ACT, 1897, IN ITS APPLICATION TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

Report of the Select Committee.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, in its application to the Presidency of Madras (Bill No. 11 of 1927), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 9th August 1927, in Tamil and Telugu on the 30th August 1927, in Malayalam, Kanarese and Hindustani on the 6th September 1927, and in Oriya on the 13th September 1927.

3. The Committee met on Friday and Saturday the 6th and 7th January 1928 and subjected the Bill to a detailed examination clause by clause and have suggested the following changes :—

Clause 3.—The Committee consider that prohibition should not apply to fishing in waters of the sea except with reference to Pearl and Chank fishery, and they also consider that when such prohibition is made, it should be done only with the consent of the Legislative Council. They have therefore suggested the addition of the following proviso at the end of the proposed sub-section :

" Provided that the prohibition shall not extend to sea fishery other than Pearl fishery or Chank fishery except by rule assented to by vote of the Legislative Council."

Clause 4.—This clause lays down only the procedure for collection of rents and does not confer on or take away from the Government any substantive right. This revenue cannot be a charge on any property as in the case of land revenue and the Committee have therefore thought it necessary to omit the proviso in the proposed new section.

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4. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Committee is appended. The Committee consider it unnecessary to republish the Bill as no material alterations have been made in the Bill.

C. E. WOOD.
R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR.
T. R. V. SASTRI.
M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.
MAHMUD SCHAMNAD.
S. MUTHIAH.*
S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIAR.
J. A. SALDANHA.†
DANIEL THOMAS.
T. M. MOIDOO SAHIB.
S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR.

* Subject to a note. † Subject to a minute of dissent.

NOTE.

I agree to the above, subject to the following additional observations.

I think the proposed proviso in clause 3 should be extended to tidal waters also. Further the sub-clause (4) intended to replace sub-clause (4) of section 6 of the Act, should be so worded to cover cases of lease or licence by private owners in case of private waters also.

S. MUTHIAH.

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MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The Bill sought powers for the local Government to modify the old provision which enabled them to prohibit fishing in any waters for a period not exceeding two years by omitting this limitation of time and enabling Government to grant rights of fishing to anybody by lease or licence in accordance with such conditions as might be specified in such lease or licence. That meant that Government might parcel out any sea within territorial distance of three old miles (now perhaps ten miles) and any tidal navigable river, and lease or license the fishing right in each part to anybody to the exclusion of everybody else. The Crown, it may be assumed, has a right to a navigable river as well as a sea including the bed. But this right is to be enjoyed and exercised only as against private riparian landholders, and further is as provided for in the Madras Land Encroachments Act of 1905 "subject always to all rights of way and other *public rights*, and to all natural and easements rights of other landowners and to all customary rights legally subsisting," which is also the English law. Among these public and customary rights, must be included the public right of fishing in all tidal waters. Any encroachment as sought by Government on such public rights should, I submit, be vigorously contested and, if allowed at all, should be subjected to the closest scrutiny by the members of the Legislative Council as representatives of the public. What is desirable is that no lease or licence should be granted without the previous sanction of the Legislative Council. Government is agreeable to such a condition, except in respect of tidal rivers and pearl and chank fisheries. It is not clear why such exceptions should be allowed at all. When the Bill comes again before the Legislative Council, it is to be hoped that the Honourable Members will hotly contend for reserving the Council's right to control Government encroachment on an important public right by a lease or licence on any tidal water.

J. A. SALDANHA.

[8th September 1928

[Note.—The changes made by the Select Committee are printed in clarendon type.]

BILL No. 11 OF 1927..

A Bill to amend the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, *in its application to the Presidency of Madras.*

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, in its application to the Presidency of Madras for the purposes hereinafter appearing ;

IV of 1897.

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Fisheries (Madras Amendment) Act, 1927.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras.

Amendment of sub-section (3) of section 6.

2. In sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

IV of 1897.

(i) after the words "prohibit or regulate" the words "either permanently or for a time or for specified seasons only" shall be inserted, and

(ii) for clause (*c*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*c*) the dimension and kind of the contrivances to be used for taking fish generally or any specified kind of fish and the modes of using such contrivances."

Amendment of sub-section (4) of section 6.

3. For sub section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely—

"(4) such rules may also prohibit all fishing in any specified water except under a lease or licence granted by Government and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified in such lease or licence :

"Provided that the prohibition shall not extend to sea-fishery other than pearl fishery or chank fishery except by rule assented to by vote of the Legislative Council."

Addition of a new section 8.

4. After section 7 of the said Act, the following section shall be added :—

"8. All rents, fees and other moneys payable to Government on account of fishery leases and licences granted by them may be recovered in like manner as if they were arrears of land revenue."

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